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DALLWIG'S
SEED BOOK

1917

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An Appreciation

And a Message to Garden Makers

¶ The steady, healthy development of our business during each of the last few years makes it clear that the **QUALITY** of our merchandise, our **CHARGES** and our **SERVICE** are keenly appreciated by our customers. We gratefully acknowledge this discrimination in our favor, and look forward with confidence to a still greater development in our trade in the immediate future.

¶ When we speak of **Service**, we mean the word in its broadest sense,—embodying practical helpfulness in addition to the prime necessities of accuracy, dispatch and intelligent understanding.

¶ The seed industry is constantly producing new varieties of flowers, vegetables, grains, etc., and unless the seedsman follows a system of elimination, he soon presents to his clients a bewildering array of varieties, many out of date, or superseded by better and improved types.

¶ This is the fault of the regulation seed catalog today, in which countless varieties are offered, regardless of merit, tending to confuse the reader, and rendering an intelligent selection all but impossible. Why should you be expected to wade through a list of say 30 sorts of peas, when a list of 10 varieties will cover all your possible needs?

¶ We have long realized the absurdity of the prevailing custom, and to simplify matters, this book has been carefully revised with a view of presenting to the garden maker a list of varieties which, we are confident, will meet with hearty approval.

¶ Other valuable features of this seed book are the carefully prepared lists of plants for various uses, the accurate and fancy-free descriptions, the practical cultural directions, and the helpful information in battling the insects and diseases commonly affecting vegetation.

¶ To those who love the great outdoors, and who believe with us, that the pleasantest days of our lives are those we spend close to nature, this book is dedicated in the hope and belief that it will prove helpful and profitable.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. Dallwig.

January, 1917.



General Directions to Correspondents

Terms. Our terms are strictly cash with order. Our goods being of first quality, and very moderate in price, we must request our customers to ask no credit.

How to Send Money. We prefer that remittances be made by Postal Money Order or Express Money Order. Postage stamps in small amounts are taken as cash, but they must be sent so they will not stick together. If personal checks are sent, the cost of exchange should be added. Letters containing cash should always be registered.

Name and Address. Please remember to write very plainly your Name, Post Office, County and State; also give street number, P. O. Box, or rural route, if any; also nearest express office.

Forwarding. We prepay at our option (mail or express) all flower and vegetable seeds in packets and ounces. Where bought in quantities exceeding one ounce, and on all plants, bulbs, tools, etc., add postage at parcel post rates. All small packages of seeds, bulbs, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less, can be sent at the special rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction to all parts of the United States; over 8 ounces at zone rates. Seed orders over 5 pounds in weight going to the 5th zone and beyond, will travel more cheaply by express than by mail.

Express Shipments. Shipping plants by parcel post is very unsatisfactory and uncertain; the service is full of delays, and frequently, when plants sent by this method arrive at their destination, they are dead. We earnestly advise our customers to have plants shipped by express; the rates have been greatly reduced.

Local Delivery. We deliver goods free in Milwaukee, and also by Package System (Baggage Master) to all points where this system is in operation.

Prompt Delivery. We try to ship all orders the same or the next day after they are received, but during the busy season slight delays may sometimes occur; for these we ask your kind indulgence. It will greatly facilitate shipments if customers will send in their orders as soon as possible after receipt of catalog.

Plant and Tree Orders. All trees, shrubs, and hardy plants are shipped as soon as weather permits. Tender plants, for bedding, etc., are shipped after danger from frosts is past, usually after May 15th.

Packing. No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to any express office or freight station in Milwaukee. We charge only for two-bushel cotton bags at 20 cents each, and if returned in good condition, free of expense, they will be credited as charged.

Non-Warranty. It is manifestly impracticable to guarantee results of any perishable article, especially one like seeds, for this would mean to guarantee all kinds of gardening, all kinds of weather, and all kinds of soil. Seeds of the best quality will sometimes fail, due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as: sowing too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects destroying the plants as soon as, or before, they appear above the ground; cold or dry air checking the growth of young plants, or destroying them entirely. For all these reasons it is impossible to guarantee results, and, in common with all American seed houses, we must, therefore, disclaim all responsibility as to the results obtained from any stock we send out, as per the following non-warranty: We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for the same will be returned.



Directions For Making a Hot-Bed

The best material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. The manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished, it is fit for use.

When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful, and repeatedly treading down the manure, to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition, and moisture. Unless this is carefully done, one portion will heat more quickly than the rest, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants.

The manure should be packed to a depth of about two feet. Then put on the frame and sash. The frame should be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. The bed completed and the frame and sash placed, fresh manure should be carefully packed around the outside of the frame to the very top. The heat will soon rise to 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed; but in two or three days, with the sash partially open, to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off, the temperature will subside to 90 degrees or a little less, when the soil may be put on to a depth of six or eight inches. The soil should be light and friable, and care should be taken that it is dry.

Air must be given every mild day by raising the sash at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms, keep covered with mats or board shutters. The details of management must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by anyone who gives the matter careful attention.

Directions For Making a Cold-Frame

A cold-frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, rendering them so hardy, that they may be set out in the spring several weeks ahead of the tender, spring-sown seedlings, thus assuring a supply of extra early vegetables and flowers. Not only can the spring season be hastened, but the autumn season may be prolonged as well.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide, and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high, and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of vegetables to be wintered, sown in open early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting.

The sash should be taken off during the day, when the weather is above the freezing point. Except in severe weather, admit air freely by keeping the sash raised two or three inches at one end during the day, otherwise the temperature will become too high in the frame, causing the plants to become tender. When the weather is extremely cold, cover the sashes at night with straw mats or with blankets.

The cold-frame and hot-bed are certainly worthy of wider use and attention than they now enjoy.



3 ft. ASPARAGUS (Permanent Bed)

HOTBEDS

3 ft. EARLY CORN SQUASH between the hills

4 ft. MAIN CROP CORN PUMPKIN between the hills

4 ft. PEAS
Followed by CELERY and L. CABBAGE

2 ft. EA. CABBAGE & CAULIFLOWER TOMATO
ONION SETS between LETTUCE between

1 KOHLRABI ENDIVE PARSLEY

1 BEET RADISH between

1 ONION " "

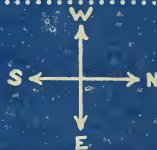
1 LETTUCE Repeat alternate rows every two weeks

2 ft. BEANS CARROT between

1 CELERIAC HERBS LEEK

2 ft. SALSIFY PARSNIP CHARD

5 ft. CUCUMBER MELONS
Followed by TURNIPS



1 PEPPER WINTER RADISH

4 ft. SPINACH Sow repeatedly



Planning the Vegetable Garden

We have arranged the small vegetable garden shown on the opposite page to meet the requirements of those who have but a limited space at their command and who wish, nevertheless, to harvest the maximum of crops from their plot. This can be done only by "companion cropping", or "crop rotation", which means economy of space by taking two crops almost simultaneously or successively from the same ground. Thus radish may be planted between onion or beet, as by the time these need hoeing the radish crop is taken off; or lettuce may be planted with tomato, a crop of turnip may follow cucumber, etc. A succession of lettuce or radish may be had by planting alternate rows every two weeks.

The plan here suggested may be varied to meet each gardener's individual needs or preferences. It is advisable however to get everything into long rows; wide beds are out of date; hoeing and cultivating is so much easier and more thorough where the row system is employed. Hoe, cultivate, or rake the soil about once a week. Thus the weeds will be killed before they have a chance to grow. It is much easier to rake a garden every few days, than to hoe big weeds once a month.

Plan your garden on paper, drawing a diagram to scale. There is nothing difficult about this, and it is an extremely interesting and fascinating study. Use the plan on the opposite page as a guide and adapt it to your own garden, filling in the spaces with your own favorite vegetables, making and re-making it until you are satisfied that you are going to get the very maximum of possible returns. A little thoughtful planning will prove profitable, and prevent many exasperating oversights.

We particularly recommend the following varieties for the home garden.

Asparagus—Bonvallet's Giant.

Beans—Stringless Green Pod, Improved Golden Wax, Late Refugee, Kentucky Wonder Pole, Fordhook Bush Lima.

Beet—Crosby' Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red, Swiss Chard.

Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Hollander, Stonthead

Carrot—Chantenay, Orange Danvers.

Cauliflower—Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Celeriac—Large Smooth Prague.

Celery—Golden Self Blanching, White Plume, Columbia.

Corn—Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman, Black Mexican, Avon Evergreen.

Cucumber—Early Fortune, Chicago Pickling, Improved Long Green.

Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson, May King, All Seasons, Select Big Boston.

Melon—Rocky Ford, Osage, Milwaukee Market.

Onion—Michigan Yellow Globe, White Portugal, Southport Globes.

Peas—Little Marvel, Pioneer, Laxtonian, Improved Telephone.

Radish—Scarlet Globe, Icicle, Golden Dresden, Strassburg, Munich, Winter.

Spinach—Improved Thick Leaved, Giant Fill-Basket, Swiss Chard.

Squash—Giant Summer Crookneck, Hubbard.

Tomato—Earliana, Early Detroit, Beauty, Dwarf Champion, Matchless.

Turnip—Purple Top White Globe.



HIGH-GRADE VEGETABLE SEEDS

Neither trouble nor expense is spared in the production, maintenance, and careful selection of these stocks, to obtain the highest possible quality, and to produce strains that shall meet the various requirements of the most exacting trade. Most of these stocks are the result of many years' continuous selection and crossing by some of the largest and most successful plant breeders in the world, and, we think, represent the best in their various types.

FOR PRICES SEE END OF VEGETABLE SEED SECTION OF THIS CATALOG

Asparagus

Asparagus may be grown either from seeds or plants, the latter method being the quicker and easier one. Seed should be sown in light, rich, sandy soil, in rows 15 inches apart, and 1½ inches deep, the plants afterwards thinned to stand about 3 inches apart. It is well to apply liquid manure between the rows of young plants. In setting plants, use one or two year old roots, as these invariably produce larger and more numerous shoots than older plants, and yield a profitable crop for a longer period. Spade or plow deeply the area of the proposed bed in late fall or early winter, and spread a good compost of well-rotted manure broadcast. In the spring work this into the ground and harrow the surface carefully.

Spring is the best time to plant asparagus. As early as the condition of the ground permits, dig trenches 3 feet apart and 8 to 12 inches deep. Into these furrows set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart. The rows should be run north and south, to secure the full benefit of the sunshine. Cover the plants with about 3 inches of light soil, thus leaving them in a depression, which will be gradually filled during the summer. Keep down the weeds and cultivate the soil frequently during the summer. In autumn, after the tops are fully matured, they should be cut and burned.

Early in the spring of each year, after the plants are old enough to cut, there must be a ridge made over the rows, to blanch the shoots, if white asparagus are wanted. After cutting has ceased, either manure in the trench between the ridges, or harrow down the ridges and broadcast manure. Cutting should be done every day, and should cease in 6 or 8 weeks, to give the roots a chance to recuperate. As soon as the berries are fully colored, cut off the tops to avoid the drain upon the roots of maturing seed.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES:—Asparagus is subject to rust. It may be checked by spraying with Bordeaux after the cutting season is over, but the most effectual means of controlling the disease is by burning all affected stalks.

INSECTS:—The principal insect enemies of asparagus are two beetles. Dust with Slug Shot, and after the cutting season spray with Arsenate of Lead.

—**Bonvallet's Giant.** Produces the highest quality of white asparagus, outclassing all others. Vigorous and healthy, remarkably rust-resisting, and usually produces a year in advance of others. The cutting period is longer than with others, as the stalk-crowns do not divide until quite tall.

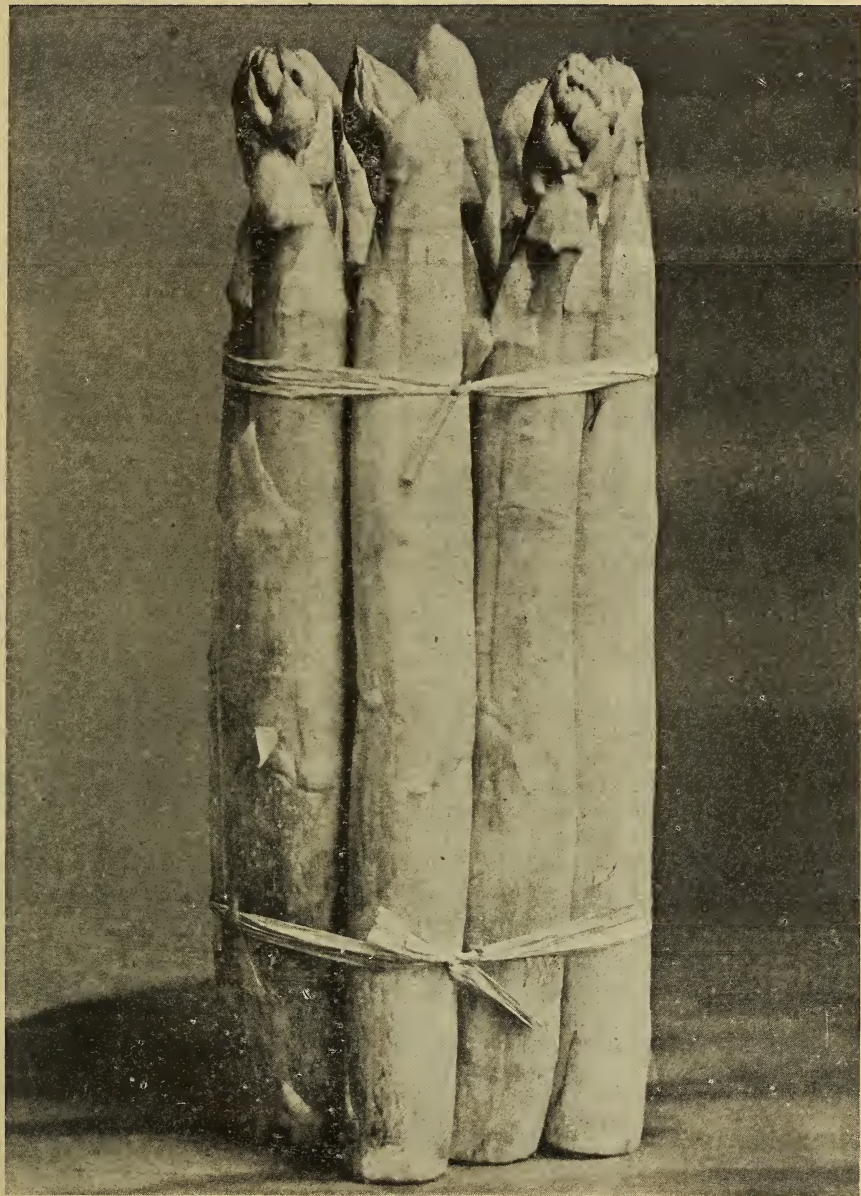
—**Columbian Mammoth White.** Gives a large yield of clear white shoots.

—**Conover's Colossal.** A standard sort, of deep green color; quality first-class.



W. E. DALLWIG

34-Juneau Ave. MILWAUKEE



ASPARAGUS, BONVALLET'S GIANT



Beans

There is hardly another vegetable which will give the amateur gardener a greater return from a given area of ground than beans. Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground is dry and warm. Plant in rows, dropping the seed about 5 inches apart, in drills 3 inches deep and 2½ feet apart. Hill the rows slightly to insure drainage. Cultivation should be frequent, but shallow, until the plants begin to bloom, but only when the foliage is dry, for if disturbed when wet, the vines will rust. One pound will plant 50 feet of drill. Plant every two weeks for a succession.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES:—Anthracnose is the worst disease of beans. It is caused by a fungus, and as a safeguard against increasing its ravages, do not cultivate, hoe, or pick beans while the vines are wet.

DWARF WAX PODDED VARIETIES

Arranged in their order of earliness

—**Improved Golden Wax.** This is one of the earliest and best dwarf sorts for the home market and private gardens. The plants are erect, compact, and very productive. The pods are of medium length, four and one-half to five inches, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like.

—**Sure Crop Wax.** An extra early, perfectly stringless, flat wax bean. Resembles Currie's Rust Proof, but is to be preferred to that variety because Sure Crop is stringless. We are therefore no longer listing the older sort. The pods are long and of golden yellow color, which they assume while still very small. Hardy and very prolific; seed black.

—**Michigan White Wax.** Briefly described, this is a white seeded Golden Wax, but in several vital features superior to that excellent sort. The vine is a little larger, more robust and vigorous; foliage a little heavier. The light golden, comparatively broad pods are produced in great abundance, and are uniform in size and color.

—**Wardwell's Kidney Wax.** One of the best early wax beans. It is almost entirely free from rust. The pods are long and showy, very tender, and of excellent quality, and assume a rich golden yellow color.

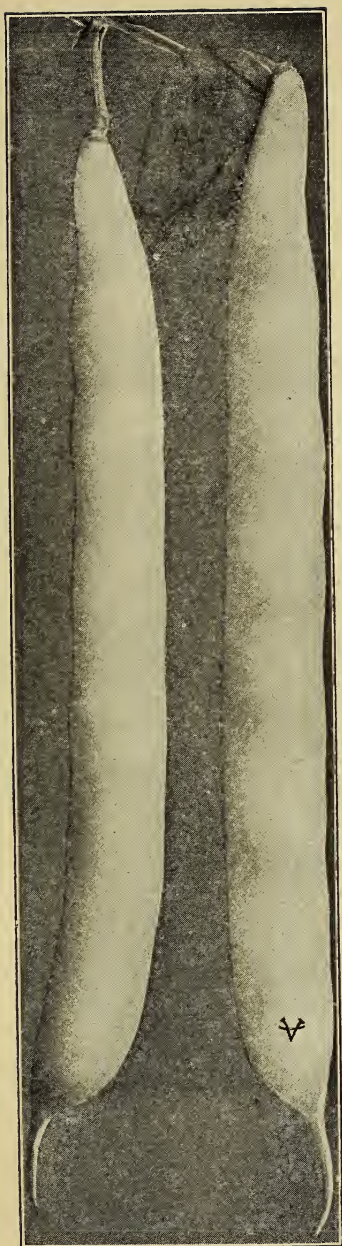
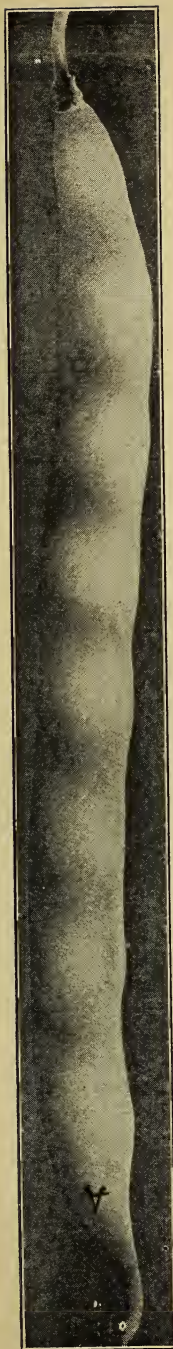
—**Davis Kidney Wax.** The most hardy and productive wax bean. The pods are long, white, straight, crisp, and tender. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing the pods in clusters; seed kidney-shaped and white. For canning this is unexcelled on account of the purity of the pod and bean.

—**Hodson Wax.** The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble those of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter, and longer. While not of the excellent quality of the Golden Wax, or Wardwell Wax, this variety is very well adapted for market gardening purposes, on account of its productiveness and freedom from disease; late.

DWARF GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

—**Stringless Green Pod.** This is without doubt the most tender string bean in cultivation, even when the pod has become quite old, it still retains its stringless qualities. Early and very prolific; long, round, straight, thick, meaty pods, of rich deep green color, and of superior flavor.

—**Extra Early Refugee.** Has all the good qualities of the Late Refugee, and it is ready for market at least 10 days earlier.



DAVIS WAX

STRINGLESS GREEN

WARDWELL WAX



BEANS—DWARF GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

—**Longfellow.** Very handsome, nearly stringless, soft green pods, 7 to 8 inches long, straight and round, borne on very prolific vines.

—**Late Refugee, or 1000 to 1.** Pods are round, green, waxy, absolutely stringless, and extra fine in flavor. This is the variety most largely used for pickling.

—**Fordhook Bush Lima.** The only stiffly erect form of the potato lima. Branches freely, but with all the branches held upright. It bears tremendous crops. The plump, well-filled pods are twice as large as those of the Dreer's are, and the beans are also twice the size. Tender, juicy, and sweet, resembling in flavor the finer varieties of the tall, flat limas.

—**Broad Windsor.** Esteemed as a shell bean. The pods do not set well in hot weather, so they should be planted very early or very late to escape the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth.

POLE BEANS

Pole beans, especially limas, require warm and very rich, loamy soil. Do not plant until the soil has become thoroughly warmed through. Use poles 5 to 6 feet long. Plant 4 to 6 beans around each pole, and thin to 3 plants to a pole.

—**Kentucky Wonder.** An early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The pods are medium light green, very long, frequently reaching nine or ten inches, curved and twisted, nearly round, and very crisp when young.

—**Kentucky Wonder Wax.** A yellow-podded Kentucky Wonder, which bears a large quantity of rich golden yellow pods, which are thick, meaty, stringless, very tender, and have a fine flavor when cooked.

—**Imported Giant Sword.** Bears long, wide, showy green pods in large clusters.

—**Carpinteria Pole Lima.** The most perfect pole lima yet introduced. Vine strong, producing an abundance of fine large pods, usually closely filled with 4 beans of largest size, and much thicker than the average pole lima. Color of the bean is distinctive in having a decided greenish tint, an indication of fine quality. Very thin skinned, extremely tender, and of delicious flavor. A splendid bean for the home and for market garden.

—**Scarlet Runner.** This bean is mostly used as an ornamental climber, but is edible and can be used as a green or as a shell bean.

Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts are little cabbages, which spring in considerable numbers from the main stem. They have a very delicious flavor, and ought to be more generally planted. Sow seed about May 15th; transplant when about four inches high, in rows 3 feet apart, 2 feet in the row. When heads begin to crowd the lower leaves should be broken from the stem of the plant to give them plenty of room. They are best for cooking after they have had a slight frost.

—**Amager Market.** Produces a great number of large, compact sprouts, of uniform size, all maturing at about the same time.

Hoe, cultivate, or rake the soil about once a week. Thus weeds will be killed before they have a chance to grow. It is much easier to rake a garden every few days, than to hoe big weeds once a month.



Beet

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter for a succession. The soil should be a light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, pressing the soil firmly over the seed, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. Hoe often, giving shallow cultivation. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Extra Early Egyptian and Crosby's Egyptian in hotbeds and transplant. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. For winter use, sow in June, to mature late in the season. The roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting.

Arranged in their order of earliness.

—**Extra Early Egyptian.** The best variety for forcing, and excellent for first-early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, firm, crisp, and tender. Moderately thick, a little rounded on top, flat underneath.

—**Crosby's Egyptian.** A selection from that standard market beet, Extra Early Egyptian, retaining the earliness of the parent stock and having added thickness, giving it a more handsome shape. Very small tap root, deep rich color, splendid quality and very rapid growth. Much in demand by market gardeners for forcing.

—**Detroit Dark Red.** Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone. Leaf-stem and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid, and very smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermilion-red, zoned darker; very tender, crisp and sweet, and remains so for a long time. Our strain of this splendid beet is the finest and truest to be had.

—**Chicago Market.** A most perfect dark blood-red kind; even the leaves are of the darkest glossy red, almost black. It is of turnip shape, good size, smooth, with small tops, and fine small tap root.

—**Half Long Blood.** Splendid winter sort, rich dark red, very sweet and tender.

Mangel-Wurzel and Sugar Beet

The value of mangels for stock feeding cannot be over-estimated. The results from their use are clearly seen in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased flow and quality of milk from cows, and the saving in fodder. Yield enormously if the soil is rich, and can be grown at trifling cost. Both Mangels and Sugar Beets require deep, well enriched soil. Sow in May or June in rows 2 feet apart, and 9 inches in the rows. Dig soon as frost occurs.

MANGEL-WURZEL

—**Improved Mammoth Long Red.** The largest and most productive of all long red sorts. It is smooth skinned and fine grained, and very regular in size.

—**Golden Tankard.** The tops are comparatively small. The roots are large, ovoid, but with bottom usually of larger diameter than top, light gray above ground, deep orange below. The flesh is yellow, zoned with white.

—**Danish Sludstrup.** This Mangel has been awarded a first class certificate several times by the Danish government, the highest honor attained in agricultural circles in Denmark. Sludstrup is a long, reddish yellow root, but not as long as Mammoth Long Red, it grows more above ground, and is easily harvested.



SLUDSTRUP MANGEL



SUGAR BEET

Sugar beets are not as heavy yielders as mangels, but they abound in saccharine matter.

—**Vilmorin's Improved.** One of the richest sorts in sugar content. Will do better on new lands than any other, and contains, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent. of sugar.

—**Klein Wanzleben.** This is the variety which the analytical chemists of the German beet sugar factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities.

—**Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Mangel.** By the same system of careful selection and breeding which has accomplished so much with the sugar beet, there has been established in the Giant Feeding Sugar a strain of beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value. The roots are of light bronze green above ground, grayish white below, with white flesh.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Also called Cut and Come Again Spinach. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and easier to prepare than spinach, and far superior to beets. It can be used all summer, when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like asparagus.

—**Zurich.** Yellowish green, fine curled.

—**Giant Lucullus.** A moss curled, yellowish green sort with very large leaves.



SWISS
CHARD



Cabbage

For very early use sow in January or February in hotbeds, and prick out when strong enough into other hotbeds; or sow in cold frames in March, and transplant to the open ground when danger from killing frosts is past, in rows 2 feet apart, and 18 inches apart in the rows. For a succession sow in the open early in April. The autumn and winter varieties sow in May, in shallow drills; transplant into rows 2½ feet apart, and 2 feet apart in the rows. Succeeds best in a fresh, rich soil, well manured, and deeply dug or plowed.

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as growth advances, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots sometimes prevents bursting of full grown heads. To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them up on a dry day, turn over on the heads a few hours to drain, and set out in a cool cellar.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES:—Black discoloration of the leaves is an indication of black-rot, deformed roots of club-root; plant on new, clean soil.

INSECTS:—Of late years, many crops of early cabbage have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply kerosene emulsion. The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads may be killed by dusting with Slug Shot.

EARLY AND INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES

Arranged in their order of earliness.

—**Select Early Jersey Wakefield.** The earliest and hardest heading of extra early cabbages, and no other is better adapted to American methods of culture and American markets. The plants are very hardy, not only to endure frost, but also unfavorable conditions of soil and moisture. It is safe to ship the heads younger than would be possible with most varieties, and at the same time they will remain in condition for use longer than other first earlies. The leaves are thick, short, and of fine quality. We offer a strain from carefully bred and selected plants, which is much superior to that ordinarily sold.

—**Copenhagen Market.** Without a rival as the finest large, round headed, early cabbage. Extremely early,—as early as Charleston Wakefield—still the heads are large and solid, of very fine texture, and excellent quality. The plants are vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth, permitting close planting. The leaves are light green, round, dish-shaped, and fold tightly together in remarkably compact and solid form.

—**Early Summer.** About 10 days later than Jersey Wakefield; round heads; one of the best second early sorts.

—**Succession.** About a week later than Early Summer, and larger.

LATE VARIETIES

—**Select Hollander.** The plant is very vigorous, rather compact growing, with a stem of medium length, and is exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold, but dry weather as well. The head is made up of very thick, broad, overlapping leaves. It is very solid, stands shipping well, and is one of the very best keepers. In quality, it is one of the best, being very white, crisp, and tender. We have given a great deal of attention to this variety, and offer seed which we believe will produce a crop of more uniformly typical heads than any other.

—**Flat Dutch.** Standard large, late, flat variety.



W. E. DALLWIG

34-Juneau Ave. MILWAUKEE



CABBAGE, COPENHAGEN MARKET



RED CABBAGE

—**Dallwig's Early Dark Red.** By far the best medium-sized and surest heading early red cabbage. Color a deep, rich red. Many successful market gardeners choose this for their entire crop, pronouncing it the best of all.

—**Large Red Hollander.** The heads are very solid, of the richest deep blood-red, of good size, fine-ribbed, with few outer leaves. Medium late; splendid keeper.

—**Danish Stonehead.** We consider this a great improvement on all existing sorts and recommend it highly. Not so large as Mammoth Rock Red, but more solid and compact. The heads do not crack, remaining hard and sound until late spring. The color is a rich, dark red.

SAVOY CABBAGE

—**Early Dwarf Ulm.** One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoy. Head round and solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, fine deep green; of most excellent quality.

—**Blumenthaler.** Early yellow curled.

—**Des Vertus.** Best of the late Savoy. Large and showy, heavily curled green.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower is the most highly appreciated and most delicately flavored of all the cabbage family. It likes a cool temperature, plenty of moisture, and a deep, rich soil. For early use sow about March 1st in hotbeds, and transplant to cold frames when sufficiently large, and to the open ground as soon as warm enough. For late autumn crop, sow in the early part of May and transplant in June. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth, hoe deeply and draw earth to the stem. When heading, tie outside leaves loosely over the heads to protect from the sun. Diseases and insects see under cabbage.

All the cauliflower seed we offer is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development, and the greatest care is taken to save seed from perfectly developed plants only.

—**Haage's Earliest Dwarf.** Very dwarf forcing. The fame of the Haage Erfurt German Grown Cauliflower Seed is world wide. For first forcing it has never had an equal. It is exceedingly early and hardy, and is the surest to make a solid, compact, large, pure white head, as it is remarkably drought and heat resisting. During the many years we have sold this splendid variety to hundreds of critical market gardeners, it has given uniformly the best results.

—**Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.** An exceptional strain of cauliflower for early outdoor planting and forcing. This type is more generally planted and gives more universal satisfaction than any other. In size, compactness and color it is ideal for market. A well grown head will measure nine or ten inches across and have depth in proportion, very solid, with a perfectly white core. Plants are dwarf, and develop heads earlier than any other sort of like size. This strain should not be confounded with entirely different sorts offered under the name 'Erfurt'.

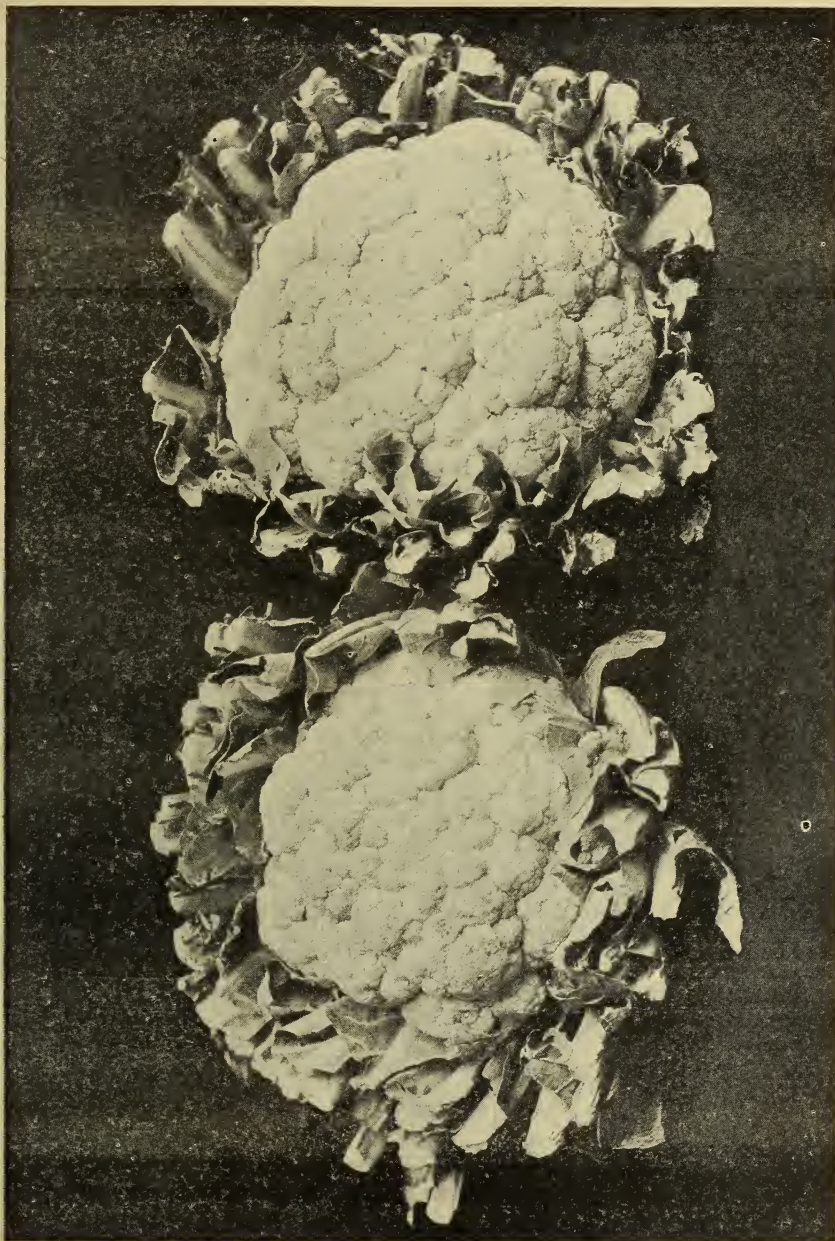
—**Danish Perfection.** A new Snowball, which shows an unusual uniformity in maturing, the crops being taken off clean at practically the first cutting. It should prove a great favorite with market gardeners and others shipping to market. The leaves, very closely enfolding the head, give it a particularly attractive appearance, and as the inner leaves almost cover the snow-white flower the necessity of early tying up, as with other early sorts, is largely avoided.

—**Early Snowball.** Snow-white heads, 6 to 10 inches in diameter; of dwarf, close-growing habit; excellent for both early and late planting.



W. E. DALLWIG

34-Juneau Ave. MILWAUKEE



CAULIFLOWER, EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT



Carrot

Carrots do best in a warm, deep, rather light, and fairly fertile soil that is well supplied with humus. Sow the seed from April up to the middle of June in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half an inch; thin out the plants to from 3 to 4 inches apart. Keep the soil well cultivated. Carrots should be lifted earlier than more hardy root crops. Store in well ventilated, frost-proof place.

—**Half Long Scarlet Nantes.** The sweetest of all carrots. Roots are smooth, almost cylindrical, and grow about six inches long. The flesh is bright orange, becoming yellow in the center, but without any distinct core.

—**Select Chantenay.** The best bunching carrot. An early main crop variety that appeals to market gardeners; about 6 inches long, stump rooted, very smooth, deep orange, fine grained, sweet and sugary, not apt to crack open while growing; a fine table carrot, and splendid cropper. Our special strain is grown from selected, perfect roots only, and will run very uniform in shape and color.

—**Oxheart or Guerande.** This fine and very popular carrot attains a length of 4½ to 5 inches, very thick at the top, ending abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh is bright orange, fine grained, and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use, and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well.

—**Select Danvers Half Long.** Our very superior strain of Danvers is the result of years of rigorous selection. The roots are of medium length, deep orange, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; smooth and handsome. Flesh sweet, crisp and tender.

—**Mastodon.** For stock feeding. The heaviest cropping carrot grown. The flesh is white, crisp and solid, and of excellent quality. It is a vast improvement on the Belgian sorts. The roots are short, and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering them easily harvested.

Chinese Cabbage

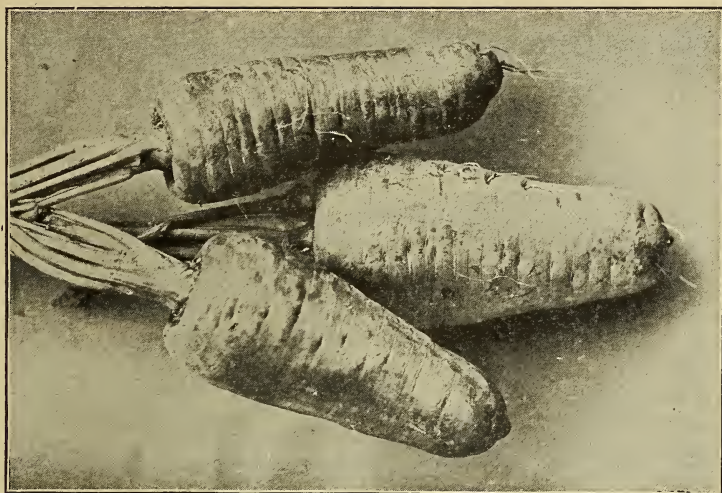
—**Pe-Tsai.** Improved Chinese Cabbage or Celery Cabbage. Has an almost crystalline white center, whiter than any of the lettuce family, more beautiful than the heart of any cabbage. The head never becomes absolutely hard like cabbage, but semi-hard like the best strains of lettuce. Every leaf, including the outside ones, is tender and delicate and good to eat. It is served as a salad like lettuce, or cooked like asparagus. It should not be seeded before June, early plantings running quickly to seed. A low, moist, even wet soil, is best.

Celeriac

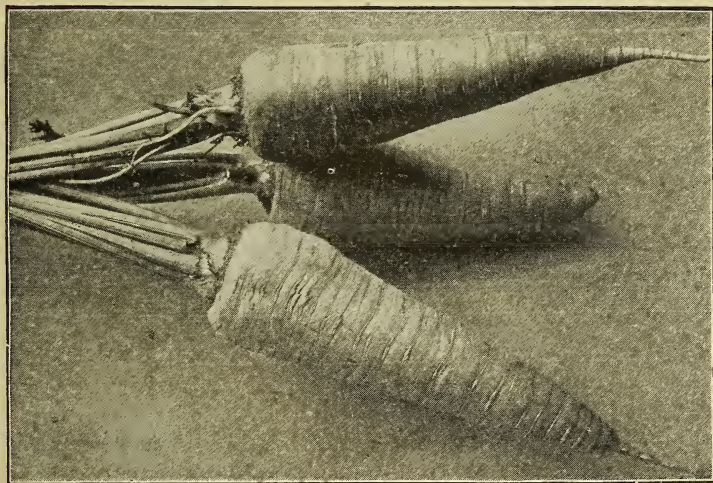
Turnip Rooted Celery. A popular German vegetable. The roots, which are used in salads and in soups, have a pleasing celery flavor. Keeps well all winter. Give it a light, rich, deeply worked soil.

—**Large Smooth Prague.** This is the largest celeriac, and the most popular with American growers. Produces large, smooth, almost globe shaped bulbs, with very few side roots; flavor and quality are excellent; plants vigorous, with large deep green foliage.

—**Delicatess.** Produces smooth, oval shaped roots, without side roots. The flesh is snow-white, tender, and of most delicious flavor, and never rusts.



CARROT, SELECT CHANTENAY



CARROT, SELECT DANVERS



Celery

Sow the seed in shallow boxes indoors, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors as soon as the ground can be worked. When 4 inches high, shear off the tops; this makes stocky plants. Set out the plants the last of June, 6 to 8 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. They delight in low, moist, rich soil. When nearly full grown, gather the leaves together, and draw the earth around the plants from time to time, until only the tops are visible; they are ready for use soon after.

—**Golden Self Blanching.** The heart is large, solid, and of beautiful rich golden yellow color. Its handsome color, crispness, tenderness, and fine flavor have established it as a superior first early sort.

—**White Plume.** Light green at base, shading nearly white at tips. It requires only a very short time for blanching. Of excellent quality.

—**Columbia.** An early maturing sort of unsurpassed quality. The color has in it much of the rich yellow tint of the Golden Self Blanching.

—**Evans' Triumph.** Large, white, crisp, brittle, tender, and fine flavored late.

—**Winter Queen.** Blanches to a beautiful cream white. Perfectly solid, crisp and of a deliciously nutty flavor.

Chervil

A hardy annual with aromatic leaves resembling parsley, and by many considered superior to it in flavor. The young leaves are used in soups and salads for flavoring and garnishing meats and vegetables. Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil. When about 2 inches high, transplant or thin to about 8 inches. They are ready for use in 6 to 10 weeks from sowing.

—**Curled.** This sort is greatly superior to the old, plain variety, being earlier, handsomer, and having fully as fine fragrance and flavor.

Chicory

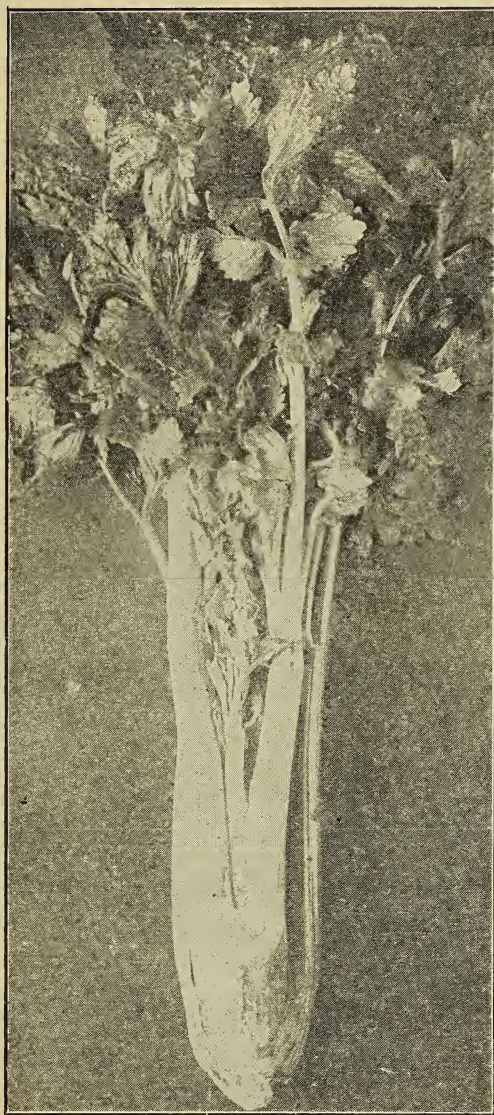
—**Witloof.** A most delicious winter salad sometimes called French Endive. A few years ago this salad vegetable was almost unknown in America. It is now on the bill of fare of all first class restaurants. Without a doubt, Witloof Chicory is one of the finest salad vegetables grown. It comes on for use at a season to be appreciated, for it furnishes delicious salad in winter, when fresh vegetables are scarce. It is an easily grown winter vegetable, which can be raised in every home. Full directions for planting and care are sent with each order.

Corn Salad

—**Broad Leaved.** Used as a small salad throughout winter and spring. Sow in Fall in drills, and cover with straw or course litter with the approach of cold weather. Or sow in cold frames; thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails.

Cress

—**Curled, or Pepper Grass.** This small salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. It may be sown very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession.



COLUMBIA CELERY



Corn

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. If planted in rows, make the rows three to four feet apart, and place the seed eight to twelve inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in hills, make the hills for the early varieties three feet apart each way, and plant six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be not less than four feet apart each way. Hoe frequently and when six inches high, thin to three or four plants to the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

To have the finest sweet corn it must be picked in just the right condition, that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. It will be of inferior quality if it is either a few days too old or too young. To enjoy good sweet corn the whole season, plant a row or two every two weeks until August. As the earliest sweet corn commands the highest price, it pays to risk an early planting. If you want corn a week or two before your neighbor, start a little in paper pots or berry boxes in hotbeds.

Arranged in their order of earliness.

—**Peep O'Day.** The two points in which this corn is most remarkable are its extraordinary earliness and delicious sweetness, surpassed in the latter quality only by Golden Bantam. By arranging the plantings a week or two apart, you may have this fine corn throughout the season. Wonderfully productive.

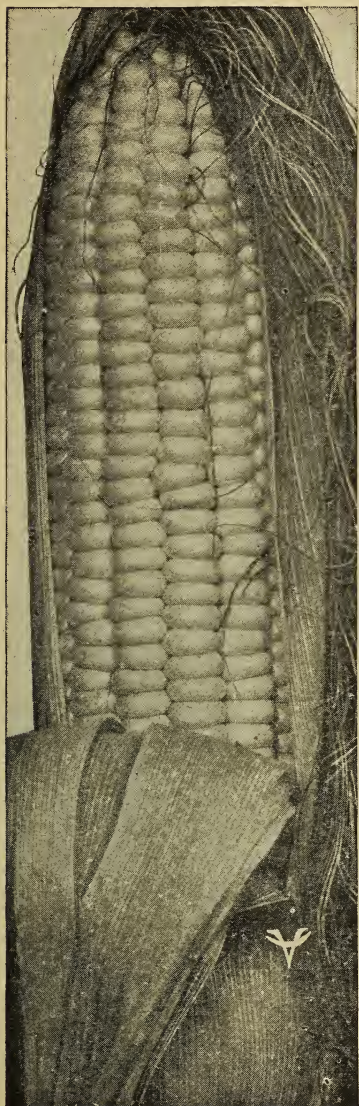
—**Mammoth White Cory.** We consider this one of the best extra early sorts. The ears are very large for so early a variety; the grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality.

—**Golden Bantam.** One of the most delicious of the early sweet corns is the Golden Bantam. Its grains are a golden yellow color, and it is unusually sweet and very early. Dwarf and sturdy, growing to a height of four feet, and bearing two and three good ears, 5 to 6 inches long, well filled to the extreme rounded tip with eight rows of broad yellow grains. As distinct from the white varieties in flavor as in color, being almost literally "sweet as honey". Golden Bantam stands for quality. Try it! Plant at intervals of ten days or two weeks and thus secure a succession.

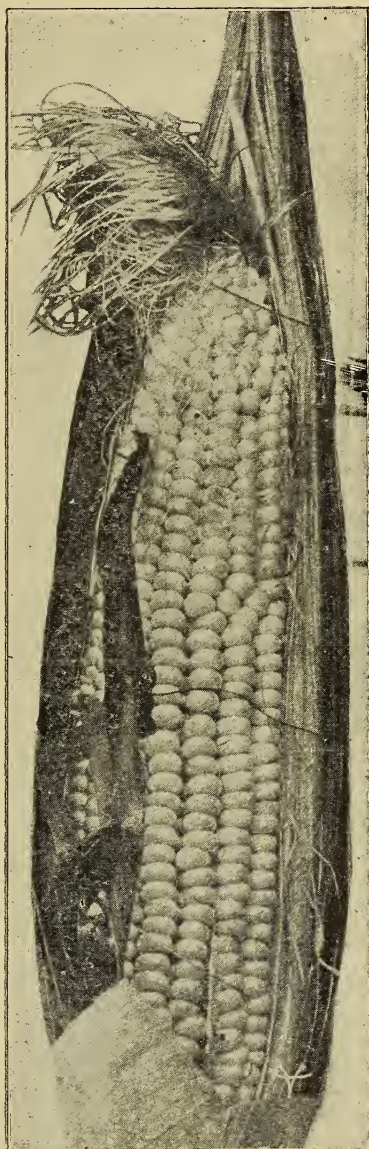
—**Black Mexican.** This corn, when very young, cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is bluish black. For home use we consider it the best second early sort where tenderness and sweetness are the qualities most desired.

—**Avon Evergreen.** Those who like the old reliable Stowell's Evergreen will find in Avon Evergreen a variety a trifle earlier, of superior quality, with a longer ear and thicker kernel. Developed by crossing Stowell's Evergreen and Mammoth and has apparently retained the desirable characteristics of both. Being a mid-season kind allows the sunshine to develop more sugar in Avon Evergreen than is possible in strictly extra early sorts; also it has time to attain its large size. Ears cylindrical, about nine inches long, well filled at ends, fourteen or sixteen even rows. Grain very white, tender, delicious in sugary flavor, thick and of good depth. Stalk vigorous, seven to eight feet high.

—**Stowell's Evergreen.** The most popular late sort. Remarkably prolific, bearing large, finely flavored ears with deep kernels, white in color. Excellent for market.



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN



Cucumber

The cucumber is a tender annual and should never be planted in the open ground unless settled weather arrives, for general crop about middle of May. For pickles, plant from the middle of June to the middle of July. By far the best results are obtained from plantings in warm, rich, sandy loam. Prepare hills four feet apart each way and mix with the soil of each a shovelful of well rotted compost. Sow thickly, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out all but 3 of the stockiest vines in each hill. As the cucumbers attain a sufficient size, both the perfect and imperfect specimens should be picked at once, as fruit left on the vines to ripen soon destroys their vitality and consequently their productiveness.

Have you ever tried starting cucumbers under glass, transplanting in the open after danger of frost? Use one of the White Spine varieties; sow the seed in pots or berry boxes, a month before the weather will permit planting in the field. The pots or boxes are placed in hotbeds or cold frames. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so that the roots are not disturbed at all. By following this plan the cucumbers will be exceedingly early.

INSECT ENEMIES:—Cucumbers are often attacked by a striped beetle which eats the leaves; dust with Slug Shot. If the leaves curl up, it is an indication of the presence of plant lice; spray with kerosene emulsion or Nicotene.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES:—For downy mildew, which causes the leaves to turn yellow, spray every two weeks with Bordeaux. For cucumber wilt, spray with Bordeaux, and burn all affected leaves.

—**Chicago Pickling.** The fruit is of medium size, pointed at both ends, with large prominent black spines; as pickles they are just the right shape and size. Vines set fruit when young and continue bearing longer than any other variety.

—**Jersey Pickling.** This variety forms a long, slender, cylindrical pickle, very crisp and tender. The vines are vigorous and productive. Desirable for slicing as well as for pickling.

—**Early White Spine.** Excellent variety, which produces an early crop of crisp, tender, well-flavored cucumbers of light green color.

—**Early Fortune.** This splendid new cucumber was discovered in a field of a later variety and immediately attracted attention on account of the uniformity of its fruit, its rich, dark green color, its earliness, and its distinctiveness from any other known sort. The plant is exceedingly productive and is distinguished by its vigorous growth and by having leaves which are a little larger than found in the ordinary varieties, and with a thick leaf texture, which renders it less susceptible to plant diseases. In season it compares very favorably with any of the White Spines, while in every other characteristic it surpasses them all. The fruits, when matured to the slicing stage, are uniformly $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, slightly tapering toward each end, and show none of the depressions so characteristic of other types and which means bitterness. The flesh is very thick, firm yet crisp, with an exceedingly small seed cavity. The color is a very rich, dark green, as dark as the darkest types of Davis Perfect, and this color does not fade to a light, washy green when shipped a long distance. As a pickling variety the Early Fortune is one of the very best. It is not only most productive, but the stock has been bred to such a uniformity of type, that even the small pickling sizes show this uniformity.



W. E. DALLWIG

34-Juneau Ave.

MILWAUKEE



CUCUMBER, EARLY FORTUNE



IMPROVED LONG GREEN



CUCUMBER—Continued

—**Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine.** The vine is vigorous and productive. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with white, crisp, tender flesh. Always remains deep green in color. Excellent slicing sort; good for under glass.

—**Davis Perfect.** A great slicing cucumber. The most popular cucumber of the extra long white spine type. It combines the most desirable features,—length, slimness, and dark green color, at the same time being extremely vigorous and productive. On account of its remarkable vigor it is a good blight resister.

—**Nichol's Medium Green.** It is always straight and smooth, dark green, tender, and crisp. It is largely grown for pickle manufacturers for dill pickles.

—**Improved Long Green.** In all respects the best of the black spine sorts. The vines of our selected strain are very vigorous and productive; the fruits, twelve inches long, are formed almost as early as the short sorts; they are firm, crisp, and have a distinctive, fine flavor. For slicing and for pickles this is one of the very best, and when yellow and ripe, it is excellent for sweet pickles.

—**Giant Pera.** Very smooth and straight; skin medium green, perfectly smooth, and free from spines. They are very thick through, and from 15 to 18 inches long when matured. It is the best variety for sweet pickles.

—**Japanese Climbing.** A trellis variety used for shade as well as eating purposes.

Egg Plant

Should be sown, if possible, in a hot-bed, or in a warm light room, in March, and potted when two inches high. Plant in open ground about June 1. Carefully protect from intense sun, drought, and potato bugs.

—**Improved Large Purple.** The large size and high quality of its fruit and its productiveness make it the most profitable variety. Nearly round, high-colored, and vine is thornless.

Endive

A tender and delicious salad for fall and winter use. Comes in after lettuce is gone. Should be sown in June or July, and when nearly grown, the tips are tied together to blanch the heart.

—**Dallwig's Yellow Curled.** A very beautiful sort, the leaves very light colored.

—**Yellow Broad Leaved.**

—**Green Broad Leaved.**

—**Dallwig's Green Curled.** The leaves are beautifully cut and curled, are easily blanched, and become very crisp, tender and fine flavored.

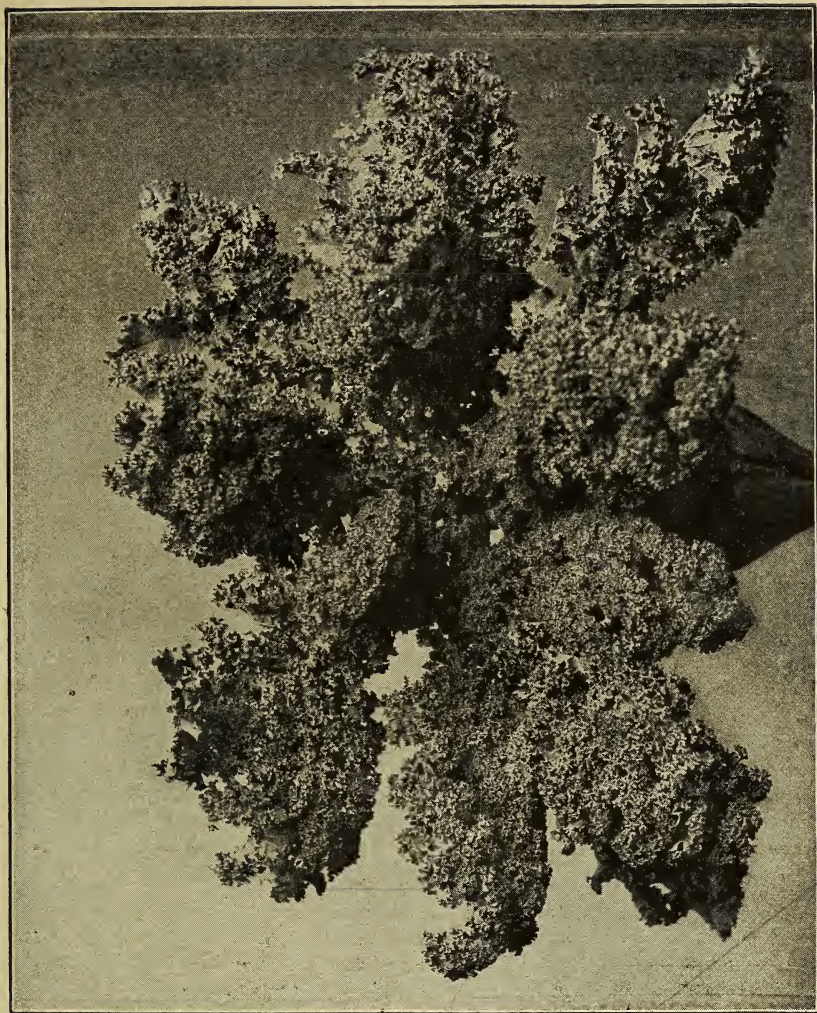
Garlic

—**Bavarian.** This is a particularly fine strain, being larger and more even than ordinary garlic; keeps longer and is snowy white.

Horse Radish Sets

—**New Bohemian, or Maliner Kren.** A much earlier and better producer than the common sort. The roots grow larger and whiter, and the quality is superior.

FOR PRICES SEE END OF VEGETABLE SEED SECTION OF THIS CATALOG



Kale

One ounce to 1500 plants. Seed may be sown in a moderately rich soil, in an exposed situation, in May or June. In transplanting, treat the plants like young cabbage. The center leaves are used as spinach, and are much improved by frost.

—**Dallwig's Dwarf Green Curled.** Plant is low and compact, but with large leaves curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It is well worthy of its cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts, and one of the most palatable of vegetables.



Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil. The ground should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. The stalks should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise. For garnishing, seasoning, and for cordials; aromatic odor and taste.

Asperula Odorata. (Waldmeister.) Flavoring May wine; keep moist and shaded.

Basil, Sweet. For flavoring soups and sauces; two sorts, fine and broad leaved.

Borage. Used as a salad; the flowers are good for bees.

Caraway. Cultivated for its seeds, which are used to flavor liquors, bread, etc.

Catnip. Has medicinal qualities; also grown for bee pasture.

Chamomile. Used for tea.

Chervil. More beautiful than parsley, and used for garnishing and flavoring.

Coriander. Seeds have agreeably aromatic taste, and are used in confectionery.

Dandelion. Thick Leaved. Is fast becoming a favorite spring green.

Dill. Aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste; for flavoring pickled cucumbers.

Fennel. Sweet. Seeds are used for flavoring and for tea, leaves for garnishing.

Lavender. Grown for its flowers which are used in the manufacture of perfumes.

Marjoram, Sweet. The tops are used green for flavoring, or dried for winter use.

Peppermint. For flavoring and for the distillation of the essence of peppermint.

Pimpinella. The young tender leaves are used as a salad; flavor like cucumbers.

Poppy. White or blue seeded; used in baking.

Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water; the leaves are used for seasoning.

Saffron. For medicine and coloring; also to make cosmetic powder called rouge.

Sage. Used very extensively for flavoring and dressing; also in medicine.

Savory, Summer. (Bohnenkraut.) Largely used for flavoring, especially beans.

Sorrel. Esteemed as a salad, cooked as greens, etc.; leaves of mild acid flavor.

Tarragon. The leaves, either dried or fresh, are highly esteemed for seasoning.

Thyme. A medicinal and culinary herb; used for seasoning and dressing.

Wormwood. Used as a tonic and dressing for bruises; beneficial to poultry.

Kohlrabi

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip. Sow in a light, rich soil, in drills 12 inches apart, and when well established, thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

DISEASES AND INSECTS:—See Cabbage.

—Dallwig's Star of the Market. Much superior to Vienna. It is very early, and is the best for forcing as well as for outdoor culture. Bulb smooth, greenish-white, of finest texture and quality; favorite market gardener variety.

—Dallwig's Re-selected Star of the Market. This strain offers the greatest assurance for the production of very early, quick growing, and perfectly formed bulbs, as it is bred from bulbs most critically selected for earliness, short leaves, and trueness to type.

—Dallwig's Purple Star of the Market. Similar to white Star except as to color.

—Improved Giant White. Very large but tender late variety.

—Improved Giant Purple. A purple type of the above.



KOHLRABI, DALLWIG'S STAR OF THE MARKET



Leek

Sow early in spring in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. Thin plants to six inches apart in the row, and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If one desires very white and tender leeks, transplant when about six inches high, setting four inches apart, in trenches about two feet apart, and gradually earth up like celery.

—**Giant Carentan.** A mammoth growing variety of excellent quality, becoming very white and tender.



Lettuce

Lettuce is very easily grown, although the weather, it is true, will often affect a seeding adversely. It is not particular as to soil, as long as it is well cultivated. Give the plants, especially the cabbage heading sorts, ample room; they will form better heads and will not bolt to seed so quickly. There are three types of lettuce,—the loose-leaved or bunch, the firm or cabbage-heading, and the Cos.

LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

—**Select Black Seeded Simpson.** Black Seeded Simpson grows large leaves, the inner ones forming a semi-compact head, very tender, crisp, fine quality, and sweet flavor. Always reliable and easily grown. The fine, crumpled, green, beautifully frilled leaves add splendid appearance to excellent quality. An all-around lettuce,—under glass, in cold-frame, or open ground. A sort especially suited for amateur gardeners, who may have no success with head lettuce. An unsurpassed heat resister.

—**Select Grand Rapids.** The best sort for shipping. Stands more neglect in watering and ventilation, will grow more weight on the same ground, and will stand longer after matured than any other variety. Of handsome appearance, a strong grower, and not apt to rot, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other sort. The seed we offer is true Grand Rapids and is very carefully selected. The best sort for under glass, but for outdoor use we would recommend Black Seeded Simpson.

—**Earliest Cutting.** Medium sized, early variety for cutting; keeps on growing.

HEAD LETTUCE

—**Re-selected May King.** The best all-around early outdoor lettuce, resisting cold and wet weather to a remarkable degree. Forms solid head of light green color, the inner leaves blanched to a rich golden yellow. Rich buttery flavor. Our seed is taken from plants most critically selected for earliness and trueness to type and color.

—**All Seasons.** Large, handsome, solid head; leaves grayish green, never spotted or brownish, the inner ones beautifully blanched; they are broad and thick, of decidedly buttery flavor, embodying, in fact, all implied in the term excellent. A sure header, slow to run to seed.

—**Select Big Boston.** Superior to the ordinary Big Boston; a very fine strain. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous. Color is a light green, edges slightly tinged with reddish brown. For spring seeding it is not so desirable, but in the fall, under the influence of cold nights, it forms a tightly folded, firm, heavy head of unsurpassed quality.

—**Stubborn Headed Yellow.** This is a large, handsome lettuce, equally suitable for forcing or open ground. Its great attraction is its resistance to drought. It produces fine heads of a lively yellowish green color, and retains its crisp and tender flavor to the last.

—**Re-selected Stubborn Headed Brown.** Bright brown, interspersed very strikingly with bright green in less exposed or in depressed parts; buttery and tender. Carefully selected stock seed, grown from heads selected for firmness and trueness to type.



LETTUCE, RESELECTED MAY KING



HEAD LETTUCE

—**German Incomparable.** Very large and solid. Edges of leaves tinged brown. Of especial value on account of its long standing qualities.

—**Mammoth Black Seeded Butter.** Large, solid yellow heads.

—**Golden Spotted Trout.** Golden yellow, beautifully spotted brown.

COS LETTUCE

—**Express.** Cos Lettuce is considered by many to be the highest type of lettuce; has distinct upright habit, very crisp and sweet. Express is the dwarfest and earliest, of delicious flavor, self closing.

Musk Melon

Musk Melons thrive best in a warm, rich, sandy loam. After thorough spading or plowing, make hills 5 feet apart each way, and mix with the soil of each 2 shovelfuls of well rotted compost. As soon as warm weather becomes established, plant 12 seeds in a hill; thin out when all danger from insects has passed, leaving 3 of the stockiest plants to a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation as long as it is possible to work between the plants without injuring the vines.

INSECTS:—The worst enemy of the melon is the aphid or melon louse, which causes the leaves to curl up by sucking the juices; spray with kerosene emulsion. If attacked by the striped squash beetle, dust with Slug Shot.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES:—After the plants have 4 to 6 leaves it is considered a safeguard against blight to spray with Bordeaux Mixture at intervals of about 10 days, adding arsenate of lead for the eating insects.

—**Rocky Ford or Netted Gem.** This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, and densely covered with fine netting. The flesh is green, very sweet, and highly flavored.

—**Hackensack, Extra Early.** Very early. Fruit is large and flattened. Ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting. Green flesh, thick and of excellent flavor.

—**Osage or Miller's Cream.** An excellent medium to large, salmon fleshed melon. The fruits are oval, dark green, slightly ribbed, and partly covered with shallow gray netting. The flesh is rich orange-salmon, very thick, fine grained and highly flavored.

—**Milwaukee Market.** Originated as a cross between the old Surprise and a Gem melon. Our strain of it has been improved by careful selection, and we think for a fine home melon and as a market-wagon variety it has no superior. The melon is light green in color, nearly round with only slight sutures, flesh salmon color, wonderfully sweet, with almost no stringiness. As a home garden melon we consider this variety ideal.

—**Tip Top.** Sweet, juicy, fine flavored, firm, but not hard fleshed, of large size nearly round, evenly ribbed, and moderately netted.

—**Cassaba Melon.** Cassaba Melons are a little different from both muskmelons and watermelons. The skin is smooth and hard, flesh extremely tender, rich, sweet, and juicy.



Water Melon

The soil for water melons must be light, rich, and sandy. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to 3 best plants in a hill, and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground.

INSECTS AND DISEASES:—See Musk Melon.

—**Harris' Earliest.** Fine quality; very early, and therefore suitable for northern climates; medium size; flesh bright red.

—**Sweet Heart.** Large, oval, very heavy; rind thin but firm; flesh bright red, firm but very tender, melting and sweet.

—**Preserving Citron.** A round melon used for preserving.

Mustard

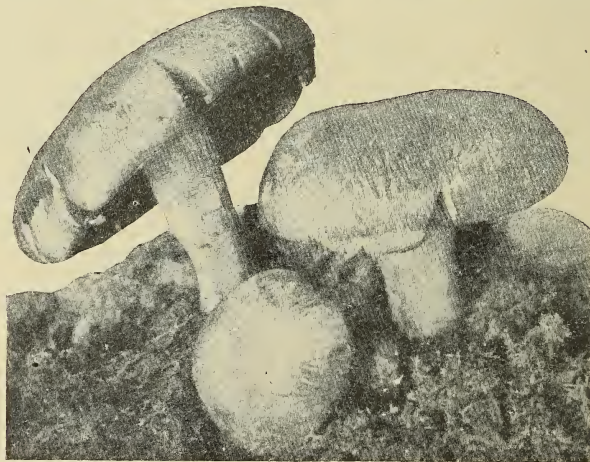
Sow thickly during early spring in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September; also in frames during winter.

—**Southern Giant Curled.** The leaves are large, light green with tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at edges. Highly esteemed on account of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and good quality.

Mushroom Spawn

With each order we furnish free our leaflet, "How to Grow Mushrooms" giving plain, concise directions. By following these, anybody can grow this most luxurious and most highly prized of all vegetables. A more complete treatise, illustrated, will be mailed for the sum of 15 cents.

—**Pure Culture Spawn.** This is the result of careful and scientific experimenting and represents the highest development in spawn making. The process of production insures freedom from inferior types, increasing the yield, size and quality. We offer the cream white variety, which is hardy and very productive.





Onion

Our Stock is Fully Equal to Any and Superior in Quality to Most that is Offered

No vegetable is harder to keep true than the onion. Not only are there the ordinary dangers from crossing, but if all conditions are not ideal, scallions or plants without true bulbs are very likely to be formed. Moreover, good color and shape are never attained without many seasons of the most painstaking selection; otherwise the shade in the case of reds and yellows is weak and pale, making the onions much less attractive in the market. Our growers have been breeding onions for half a century, and the results are all that the most exacting expert could desire. Our supply is produced from bulbs carefully selected from stocks representing the offspring of numberless generations, each the best of its time and kind. In uniformity and excellence of color and shape, and in evenness of maturing, there are few onions in the world equal to those grown from our seed. There is none better.

A deep, rich loam is best suited to onions. The ground should be heavily dressed with well rotted manure, and plowed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to more thoroughly mix the manure with the soil; if possible the plowing should be done in the fall. As early in spring as the ground is in working order, harrow thoroughly and make as level as possible. Sow thinly in drills, one-fourth inch deep, and twelve inches apart. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds, but don't ridge up to the growing bulbs. As soon as the plants begin to break through the soil pass over the rows with a wheel cultivator which works both sides of the row at once and throws a little soil away from the base of the plants, and as soon as cultivated they should be weeded. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks throughout the summer, as it is much easier to handle the crop in the fall when entirely free from weeds.

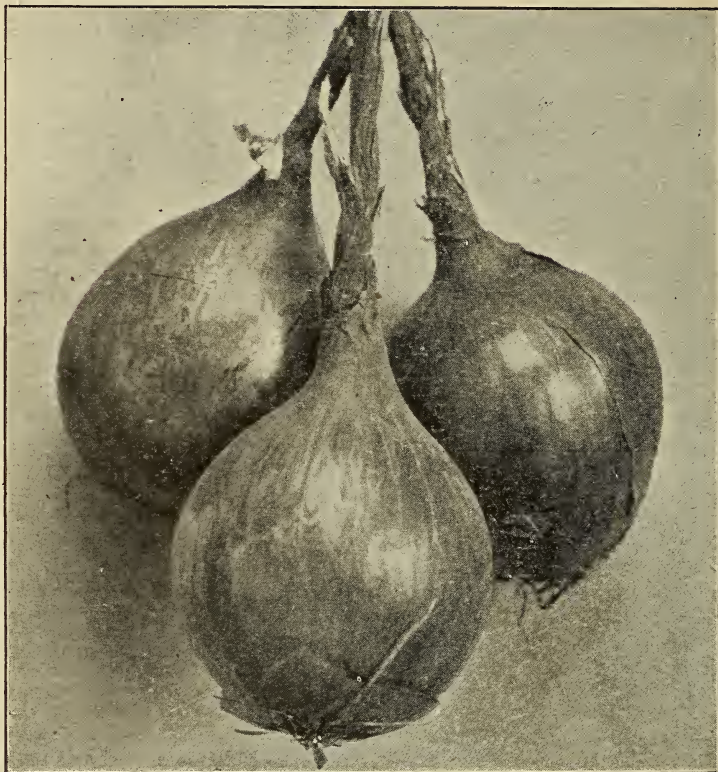
In the case of large varieties, like Prizetaker and Ailsa Craig, the young seedlings should be transplanted, so as to permit the plants to reach full size.

As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs may be pulled and raked into small open windrows, turning every few days with a rake. At convenience, cut off the tops half an inch to an inch from the bulbs, and very soon afterward the bulbs may be picked up in crates and piled loose under cover. The large onion growers use a puller attachment to the wheel hoe that runs under the row of onions and lifts the bulbs. Where help can be procured readily, it will be found cheapest to top the onions with a rough edged case knife and rake away the tops before pulling.

DISEASES AND INSECTS:—For mildew and blight, indicated by gray spots on leaves, spray with Bordeaux Mixture. For smut (dark streaks on leaf and bulb) practice crop rotation. For the white maggot crop rotation is probably the best means of control.

—**Southport Red Globe.** The exact counterpart of Southport Yellow Globe in shape, finely bred neck, handsome appearance, etc; beautiful rich crimson color, large spheres, solid and firm.

FOR PRICES SEE END OF VEGETABLE SEED SECTION OF THIS CATALOG



ONION, SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

—**Southport Yellow Globe.** Because of its fine globe form, good color, and excellent keeping qualities, always commands a better price in the market than the other less globular yellow sorts. Our seed of the Southport Yellow Globe produces the most uniformly high grade types on the market to-day, and will out-yield other varieties and command a better price. The form is a true, deep globe. Not only has the onion a good depth, but a small neck as well, which makes it cure down well, and insures good keeping qualities and freedom from "stiff necks".

—**Michigan Yellow Globe.** The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe-shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the grower located on such land, we offer this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; of rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed, when such as this can be procured.

ONION

—**Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker.** A very handsome onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellowish-brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the large sorts. A very profitable onion to grow in a small way for local trade or for shipment to nearby points for fall consumption but being rather a poor keeper, is not recommended for growing in a large way or for storage. To attain largest size, plant in early spring in hot bed, later to be transplanted to open ground. This applies to all large onions.

—**Ailsa Craig.** One of the largest of onions. It is a very handsome oval shaped variety with pale straw-colored skin. Is very productive, a good keeper for so large an onion, and has a mild and agreeably pungent flavor. To attain largest size it should be sown early in hotbed and later transplanted. For exhibition purposes it is unexcelled—always giving under the same conditions larger and more shapely bulbs than the Prizetaker. Market gardeners who grow his and box them, compete successfully with the imported Spanish onion.

—**Southport White Globe.** Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, of mild flavor, and as a table variety its clear white color is exceptionally attractive. We have a splendid type of Southport White Globe, a perfect globe in form, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness.

—**White Portugal, or Silverskin.** One of the leading white sorts, of beautiful shape and very mild flavor. The bulb is flat in shape and matures early. It is a splendid variety both for family use and the market gardener, and is largely used for sets an account of its fine shape and good keeping qualities. It is also extensively used as a pickling onion, and also for early bunching or “green onions”.

—**White Queen.** A rapid growing variety of mild flavor; pure white, and splendid for pickling. They grow small and can be sown thickly.

—**White Barletta.** This is an early, small, round, hard pickling or bunching variety with opaque white skin. Crisp, tender, and very handsome.

—**White Bunching.** An early spring onion. It does not make much bottom, as it is distinctly a bunching onion.

—**White Welsh.** For green onions. This sort does not form a bulb, but is one of the best kinds for “green onions”. The plants are perennial.

ONION SETS

Onion sets may be planted as early in the spring as the condition of the ground will permit., and they will produce onions in the green state by June.

—**White Bottoms. Yellow Bottoms. Shallots or Yellow Multipliers. True Tops.**

Okra or Gumbo

The seed is sown in rich ground, thickly like peas, in rows 3 feet apart, after frost has disappeared. When about 6 inches high, thin out to stand 6 inches apart in the row. The pod is used when young and tender, sliced in soups and stews. What is not utilized during the summer may be harvested, cut into slices and dried in the sun; after cured in this way it should be put on the pantry shelf for use during the winter.

—**White Velvet.** The pods are white, long, smooth, and tender.



INTERMEDIATE PARSNIP

Parsnip

Sow as early in the spring as weather will permit, in drills twelve inches apart, covering half an inch deep

—**Intermediate.** Smooth, white, tender, and sugary. A wedge-shaped variety, broad at the shoulder, and easily taken out of the ground; a heavy cropper.



Parsley

Requires a rich mellow soil. The seed is slow in germinating, and should be sown as early in the spring as possible, in drills one foot apart. When the leaves become old and dull, they may be cut off, and the plant will start a new growth, which will be brighter and better curled.

A fine supply of parsley can be had for winter use by lifting a number of plants and placing them in a small box of soil in a sunny cellar window. Parsley will grow with very little light and furnish an abundance of green material which is appreciated in the winter.

—**Champion Moss Curled.** This superb variety has been reselected and improved and is without question the most perfect type of parsley ever offered. It is of dwarf, compact habit, the exquisite curl of the leaves giving it a very attractive crested appearance.

—**Turnip Rooted.** The fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They can be dug late in fall and stored in sand for winter use. The foliage is plain. Our strain is the short thick variety, which is much superior to the long types.

Peanuts

—**Mammoth Virginia.** The most profitable variety to grow. Erect stems and upright foliage, and the largest pods and kernels of any.

Pepper

Sow in hotbeds or boxes in the house, and set out about the last of May in warm, rich soil. Nothing will be gained by planting peppers in the open until the ground is warm and there is no further danger of frost. They require a high temperature and plenty of sunshine.

—**Long Red Cayenne.** Fruit long, slender, bright red, very hot and pungent; productive.

—**Large Bell, or Bull Nose.** The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffed peppers. Deep green when young, bright crimson when ripe.

—**Giant Crimson.** The earliest maturing and most productive very large sweet pepper. The plant is vigorous and upright, 2½ to 3 feet high; larger than Chinese Giant and more productive. The fruits are rich deep crimson when mature. The flesh is very mild and exceptionally thick. We consider Giant Crimson the most desirable very large pepper yet introduced.

Pumpkin

After all danger of severe frosts has passed, the seed may be planted in hills 8 feet apart each way, or in the corn field, using 3 or 4 seeds with that of the corn in every fourth or fifth hill. Do not plant different varieties of pumpkin together, as they are very apt to become mixed, although they do not easily hybridize with squash or other vines. One ounce to 25 hills, 3 pounds per acre.

—**Sweet or Sugar.** Unsurpassed for pies. Small, but very sweet, fine grained, and of the best quality. The skin is deep orange in color.

—**Connecticut Field.** Unrivalled for stock feeding; produces wonderfully well.



Peas

The smooth, round-seeded, extra early varieties of peas are generally the very first to be sown in spring, and should be sown as soon as the ground is fit to be worked. The wrinkled sorts are not so hardy, and should not be planted before the ground has warmed up to a certain degree. Peas of the finest quality are produced on cool, well enriched clay soil, though a rich muck or a sandy loam will furnish larger pods.

Peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six in. deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil. When the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench level with the surface. This will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew, and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not germinate or grow well. The tall varieties require brush or other suitable support, but by selecting sorts that do not grow over two feet the necessity of providing brush may be eliminated.

For a succession select sorts that follow each other in maturity, or sow a few rows every 10 days throughout the season. For hand cultivation sow in rows 15 inches apart; if grown on a large scale, sow in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of row.

INSECTS AND DISEASES:—If lice attack the peas, spray with Nicoteen. For mildew, indicated by a white coating on the leaves, spray with Bordeaux.

Varieties arranged in their order of maturing.

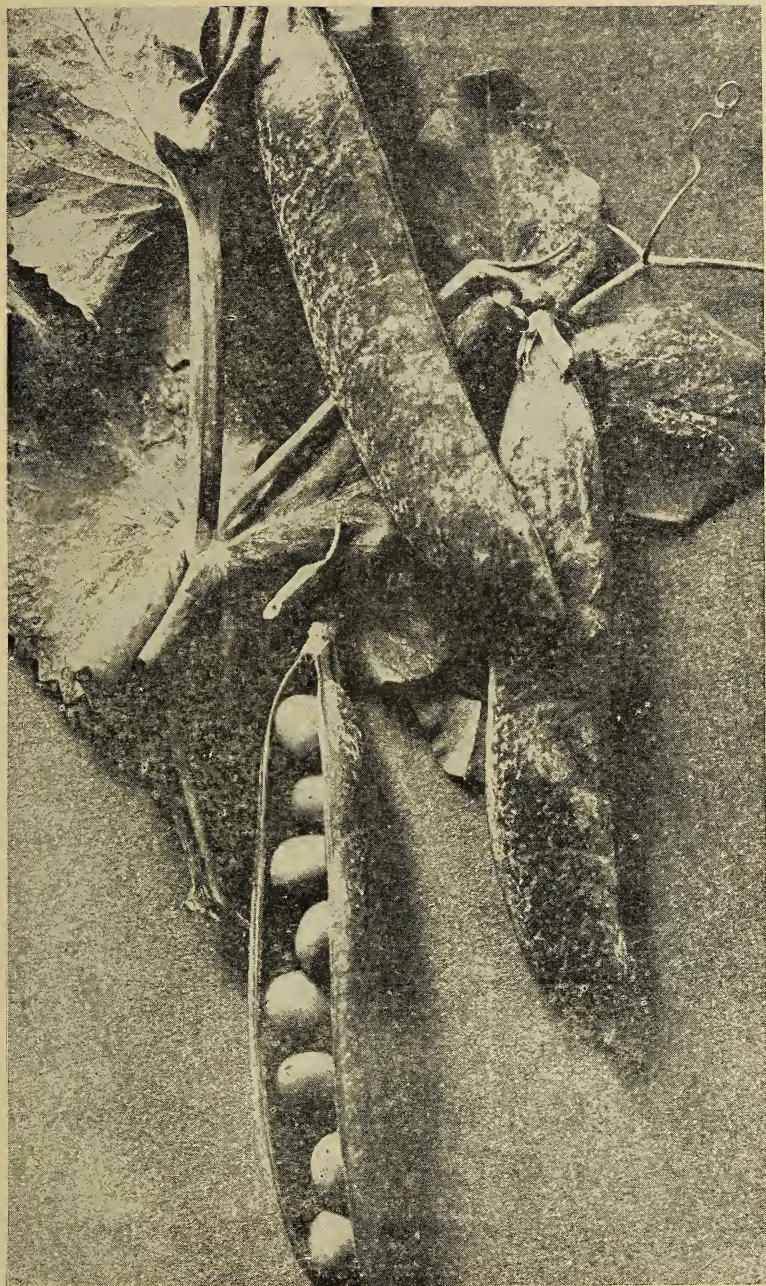
—**Extra Early Market.** The earliest and most even stock of white extra early peas, maturing so well together that sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop. Vines vigorous and hardy, extremely prolific, the pods being numerous and well filled. The young peas, gathered just before they reach full size, are sweet and tender.

—**Alaska.** Grows about 2 feet high and bears pods well filled with medium-sized bright green peas of fair flavor.

—**Laxtonian.** This handsome new wrinkled pea is the largest podded of the dwarf varieties on our list. The beautiful dark green pods are similar to Gradus in shape and splendid quality, are very nearly as large in size and mature a little earlier. The vines are vigorous and productive averaging 15 to 18 inches high; foliage dark green. The very large size and dark green color of the pod commend this variety particularly to market gardeners, and the unsurpassed quality of the green peas make them especially desirable for the table. We believe Laxtonian is one of the most valuable peas of recent introduction.

—**Gradus.** Combines quality and size in a pea of extreme earliness. Although not an especially heavy yielder, it is the earliest, largest podded pea of first class quality, producing handsome, dark green pods four inches long.

—**Pioneer.** Unequaled for combination of extreme earliness, superb quality and unusual productiveness. The dwarf, vigorous vines average 15 inches high and carry really enormous crops of large, deep bluish-green pods, measuring 4—4½ inches long, and tightly packed with 8 to 10 extra large deep bluish-green peas, of most luscious flavor. As early as American Wonder and double the size.



LAXTONIAN PEAS



PEAS

—**Little Marvel.** Little Marvel is bound to take rank as the leading early dwarf variety. It is a great improvement over Nott's Excelsior and American Wonder, which sorts we have, therefore, discontinued; pod is larger, and usually contains 1 or 2 more peas. Has two most important features not possessed by the others, the pods are dark green instead of light which makes them more handsome, and when the peas are ready to gather for the table they remain in fine condition for a week longer than Wonders or Nott's. The pods are completely filled almost to bursting with luscious, sugary peas of finest flavor and best quality, borne on vines that are vigorous and wonderfully productive.

—**Thomas Laxton.** Of darker color and more hardy than the Gradus. Resembles Little Marvel except as to height, being a taller variety.

—**Improved Telephone or Alderman.** Vine vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, with large coarse leaves. The pods are of immense size, a fine dark green color much more desirable than the light green of the ordinary Telephone, and the peas are tender and deliciously sweet. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements, and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unservedly.

SUGAR PEAS WITH EDIBLE PODS

These differ from ordinary peas in that the pods, gathered while young and tender, before the peas have fully developed, are broken and cooked like beans.

—**Mammoth Melting Sugar.** Vines grow about 4 feet high; very productive. The pods average 5 to 6 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

—**Improved Early Giant Sword Pole.** The vines grow from 4 to 5 feet high. Very productive, with enormous pods which average 6 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Thick, fleshy, tender, and sweet. Broken and boiled like string beans, and served with butter sauce, they have a luscious flavor.

—**Fuerst Bismarck.** Dwarf variety, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, of large size and excellent quality.

Potatoes

Our seed potatoes are "northern grown" by expert cultivators, and have been selected for quality with greatest care. Tubers large and free from disease.

—**Extra Early Ohio.** Is a special favorite with marketmen and the most profitable sort they can grow. Our stock is grown in the Red River Valley of N. Dakota. It may be depended upon to give a uniformly good yield of tubers of an ideal size for early market use. Though early, it is a good keeper.

—**White Ohio.** Red River grown. Identical in every way with the best type of old Ohio, except in color, which is a fine white.

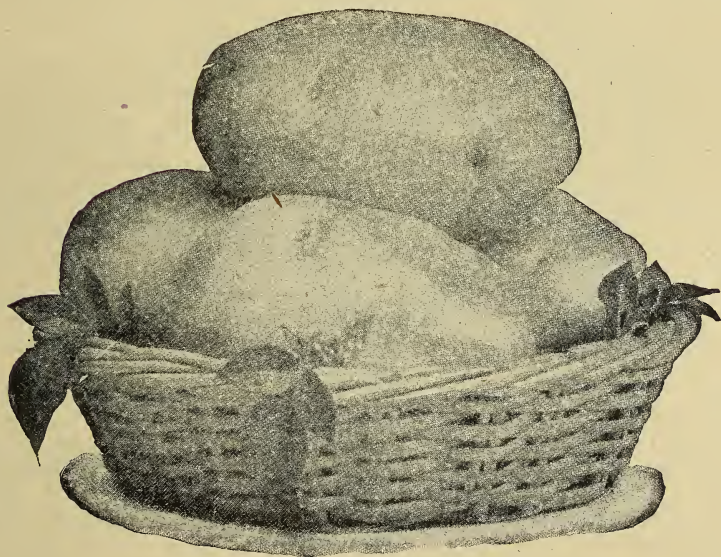
—**Irish Cobbler.** Red River grown. A heavy cropping early of medium large size. Always a popular variety by reason of its size, shape, good quality, and color, which latter is a cream white.

—**Green Mountain.** Wisconsin grown. Almost in a class by itself. Rather large with thick skin, heavily netted, cream color rather than white. Hard to beat for a late potato; always cooks up dry and mealy, and has particularly fine flavor.

—**Rural New Yorker.** Few and shallow eyes, pure white flesh, immense yield.



EXTRA EARLY OHIO



WHITE OHIO



Radish

If you want quality in radishes, you must grow them yourself and eat them while they are still young and crisp. Don't let them get pithy. Grow seasonable kinds; don't try to grow winter radishes during the summer months, or summer radishes during the spring months. There are distinct spring, summer and winter varieties. Up to June 1 plant the early spring types, then the summer sorts, and from July 15 or August 1 the winter varieties.

For the first crop sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked, and every 10 days for a succession. A warm sandy loam will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from maggots. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart, and be sure to thin out the seedlings to give them plenty of room for proper development. Our radish seed is saved from selected, transplanted roots, by growers of experience.

EARLY SPRING AND MAY RADISHES

—**Early Scarlet Globe, Selected Stock.** A small, round, turnip-shaped red radish with small top; of very rapid growth. It is mild, crisp, juicy and tender; bright scarlet color. Desirable both for forcing and outdoor planting. For home use should be sown every ten days or two weeks, in order always to have a fresh supply. Our stock of this important variety is the very best, selected with special care as to size, shape, color, short top, and earliness.

—**Dallwig's 20 Day.** Quick growth is one of the main essentials for a crisp and tender radish. This variety matures very rapidly, making it valuable both for forcing and for outdoor culture. The flesh is pure white, very crisp and of fine flavor; the skin is a most attractive bright scarlet. Very short leaved. Form slightly elongated or cone-shaped.

—**Crimson Giant.** This giant radish develops roots two inches in diameter and over an ounce in weight, without getting pithy or hollow. Notwithstanding its extraordinary size and weight, this is a splendid forcing sort, its pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of the mildest flavor; equally good for outdoors. Sow the seed thinly to permit full development of the roots.

—**Icicle.** Vies in earliness with the earliest forcing radishes. Roots of pure snowy, almost transparent whiteness, four inches in length and half an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor a long time. They are slenderly tapering, with but very few small leaves.

—**Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.** Early deep scarlet with white tip; round.

—**French Breakfast.** Olive shaped; scarlet with white tip. Showy and delicious.

—**Earliest White Turnip.** Short top; small, round, delicate, white bulbs.

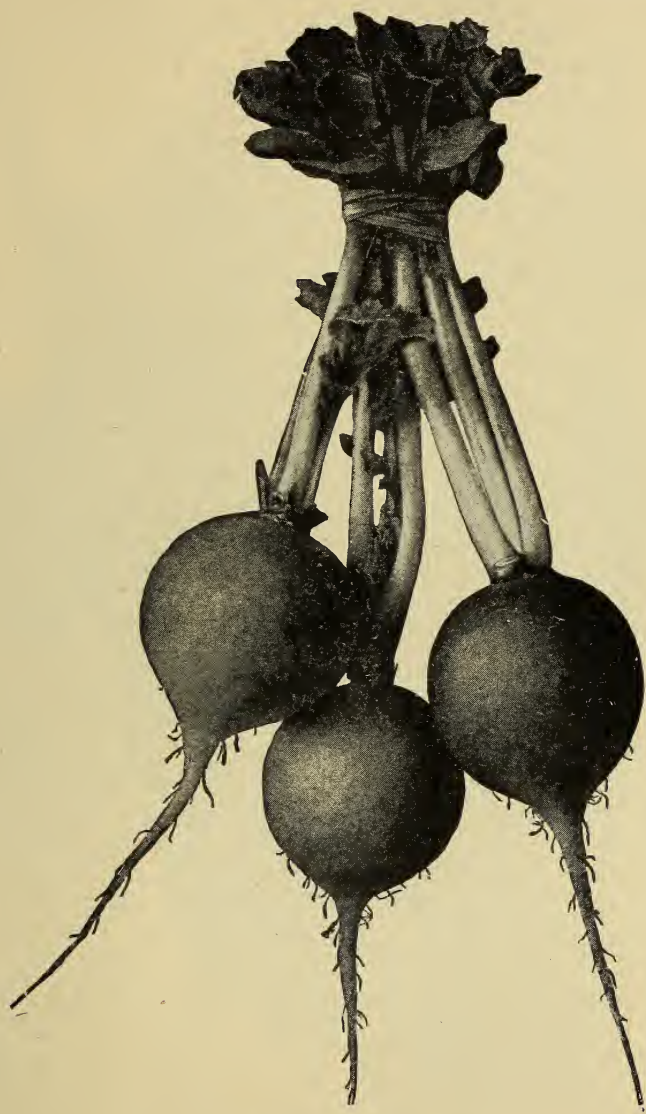
—**Long Scarlet Short Top.** Long, straight, smooth, rich scarlet; quick grower.

—**Delicacy.** Very early, snow white, tender. Fine for forcing or open ground.

—**Golden Dresden.** A valuable sort both, for market and family use. It is of quick growth, making radishes in twenty-eight days from germination. Roots are of medium size, round, smooth, and have a clear golden skin. The flesh is white and of fine flavor.

—**Dallwig's Oval Shaped Golden Yellow.** Skin rich golden yellow; flesh white, very crisp and tender. The roots are oval, smooth and handsome.

FOR PRICES SEE END OF VEGETABLE SEED SECTION OF THIS CATALOG



CRIMSON GIANT RADISH



RADISH, DALLWIG'S 20 DAY



RADISH, DALLWIG'S OVAL SHAPED GRAY-BLACK SUMMER NO. 1



SUMMER RADISHES

—**White Strassburg.** The roots are of handsome oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle and tender, and has the most desirable characteristic of retaining its crispness for a long time. It is excellent for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. The seed can be planted throughout the summer, and fine large roots will be rapidly formed. Valuable for home use and for the market gardener.

—**Giant White Stuttgart.** Very large heart-shaped white radish of quick growth.

—**Dallwig's Oval Shaped Gray-Black Summer No. 1.** Smooth, solid, crisp, and tender, never grows pithy. Equally fine for forcing or open air culture. A very handsome radish of oval shape and grayish-black color; on some soils the color is black, which is lightened, however, by the irregular white lines appearing at intervals. Unlike most large radishes, this sort may be forced under glass, never losing any of its delightful flavor and crispness. Grown in the open, it matures a little after our Oval Shaped Golden Yellow.

—**Dallwig's Oval Shaped Gray Summer No. 2.** This variety is in every respect equal to our No. 1. It is somewhat later, lighter in color and grows to a larger size. Like No. 1, it may be grown under glass as readily as outdoors, and is a valuable succession to the former. The skin is smooth, the flesh crisp, tender, and of the finest flavor.

—**Reselected White Munich.** The excellence of this radish is found in the quite pronounced but nevertheless agreeable pungency of its flavor. It is very crisp and tender, and has an extremely smooth and fine grained skin with no tendency to throw out side roots. Its form is a tapering oval, and it grows to a very large size. It is suitable for forcing and outdoor planting.

WINTER RADISHES

—**Long Black Spanish.** Root oblong black of very large size, and firm texture.

—**Half Long Black Winter.** Intermediate in shape between the Round and Long Black Spanish.

—**Round Black Spanish.** A turnip-shaped, black-skinned, winter-keeping radish.

—**Long White Winter.** A white winter sort of remarkably fine keeping qualities.

—**Scarlet China.** The roots are cylindrical, color bright deep rose, flesh white, firm, crisp, and pungent.

Ruta Baga

Sow the seed about a month earlier than turnips. They should be sown on ground enriched with well rotted manure, in drills two and one-half feet apart, and thinned to six to eight inches apart in the row. Keep the weeds thoroughly in check with the hoe or cultivator, and when the roots have grown to full size, and before hard freezing weather, pull, cut off the tops, and store in cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast, and allowed to take their chances with the weeds and bugs, but this method is successful only on new clearing in which there is no weed seed.

—**Improved American Purple Top.** This variety is without doubt the most popular Swede grown by market gardeners and in kitchen gardens in the country. It possesses a high feeding value, and its keeping qualities are the best. The flesh is firm, and rich yellow in color, with a most delicious flavor.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant

A deep, rich soil is best for rhubarb. Sow early in drills 18 inches apart and one inch deep; the spring following transplant, allowing each plant at least two foot square; each fall mulch with manure. Never allow to run to seed.

To have early and delicious stalks of rhubarb, take any large barrel, knock out the bottom and cut barrel in half. Set one of these halves over a clump of rhubarb. Then get a smaller barrel, take out the bottom, and place barrel over the rhubarb, inside the half barrel, and fill in the space with heated horse manure up to the top of the outside barrel. The rhubarb will shoot up and fill the inner barrel with tender stalks.

Rhubarb for winter use may be dug just before the ground freezes hard in the fall. Leave the plants on top of the ground, slightly covered with hay, or something to prevent their drying out, and allow them to freeze for several weeks. About Christmas time the roots may be taken into the cellar, or other dark, moderately warm place, and buried in just enough soil to cover them. Water and allow the plants to grow.

—**Victoria.** Leaf stalks very tall and large. Skin thick and red-stained. Pulp quite acid. Very productive and profitable.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Sow in April, in drills 18 inches apart, in deeply dug and well manured ground. When plants are up a few inches, weed and thin them so as to stand 4 or 5 inches from each other. Store in cellars or pits, the same as carrots.

—**Mammoth Sandwich Island.** This variety is much more uniform in growth than the old standard 'Long White', and it is twice the size and weight. The roots are of superior quality and most delicate flavor, especially after being touched with frost.

Scorzonera or Black Salsify

Cultivate like salsify; it is also cooked in the same manner. It is not seen as often in the market as it ought to be; considered by many superior to salsify.

—**Improved Giant.** Excellent sort with fine, large, smooth roots.

Sorrel

Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves, which possess a very fine flavor. It is boiled and served like spinach, and also makes a delicious soup.

Sunflower

—**Mammoth Russian.** The best variety for the farmer, growing to double the size of the common, and the yield is twice as great. It is highly recommended for poultry.

Wide beds are out of date. Get everything into long rows, so that you can root out the weeds with a horse cultivator or with a hand wheel hoe.



Spinach

Sow in early spring, in drills 12 inches apart (10 to 12 pound to the acre) and every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds.

—**Bloodsdales**. Curled, twisted and bloated to an unusual degree, giving to the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for distant shipments, while at the same time giving large measuring quality. Especially recommended for fall sowing, for early spring use.

—**Improved Thick Leaved**. A variety which grows rapidly, forming a cluster of very large, slightly crumpled leaves of deep green color and good quality. The leaves are usually broad arrow-shaped but sometimes rounded. This is an extensively used medium early sort for the market and home garden.

—**Giant Fill-Basket**. This novelty in "greens" has been produced through the careful culture of an expert German grower, and the "Fill-Basket", in Germany, is regarded as the best spinach ever produced. The enormous plants grow twenty-four inches across on rich soil, twice as large as Victoria. Large quantity of bulky leaves in the center of the well-developed plants. The dark, glossy, green leaves have a strongly undulating surface and are notably thick in texture. In eating qualities the plant is very tender and well flavored; can be cut early.

—**Triumph**. A large growing variety of the best quality, that withstands hot weather longer than any other sort. By its use the spinach season may be extended a whole month. It is not only long standing, but is also superior in size and quality.

—**Victoria**. Heavy, broad, dark green leaves, slightly crumpled. A fine variety for spring sowing, being slow to run to seed.

—**New Zealand**. This sort is grown to take the place of the ordinary spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry, arid localities, where ordinary spinach does badly. The leaves are eaten boiled like those of other kinds. Sow New Zealand Spinach in March, in heat, and transplant about the end of May, setting the plants about 3 feet apart. The seed should be well soaked in hot water before sowing.

SWISS CHARD OR SUMMER SPINACH

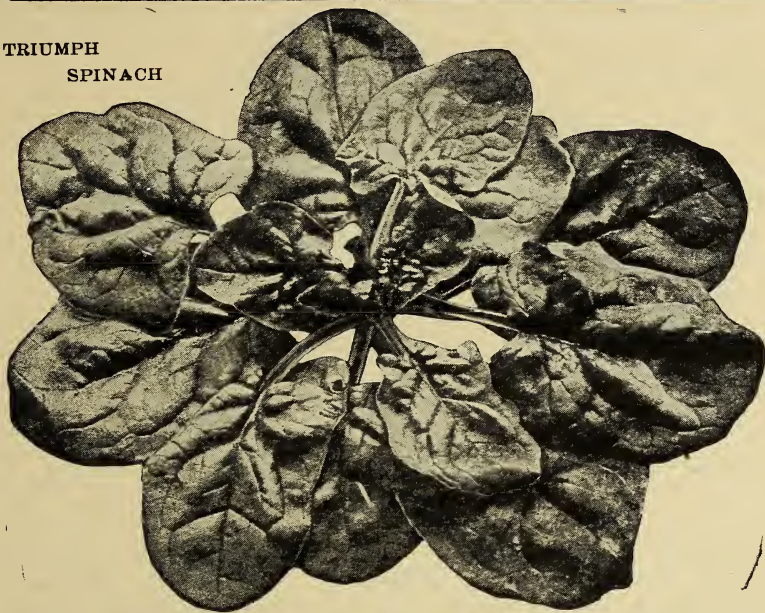
No vegetable requires less care than this, and it is safe to say that none yields as constantly as this spinach, producing uninterruptedly from July until winter. If your garden space is limited, Swiss Chard must have a place, for in ground occupied, Swiss Chard produces more food for the table than almost any other vegetable. Also called Cut and Come Again Spinach. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and easier to prepare than spinach, and far superior to beets. It can be used all summer when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs which may be cooked like asparagus or made into very good pickles. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, and thin to 8 in.

—**Zurich**. Yellowish green, fine curled.

—**Giant Lucullus**. A moss curled, yellowish green sort with very large leaves.



TRIUMPH
SPINACH



SWISS
CHARD





HUBBARD SQUASH

Squash

Never sow the seed in the spring until lasting warm weather is an absolute certainty. A warm, mellow, well-manured soil suits them best. The seed is planted in hills about 4 ft. apart each way for the bush varieties and marrows, and 8 feet apart each way for the running varieties. Plant 12 to 15 seeds in each hill so as to offset the loss by insects and weakness. When all danger of such losses is past thin to three plants to the hill. Winter sorts may be planted with corn, using 4—5 seeds in every fourth or fifth hill. One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills of the early sorts or 30 of the later varieties; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

INSECTS: Insect pests that attack the vines when small, such as the striped beetle, may be kept off by frequent dusting with Slug Shot; for plant lice good remedies are Nikoteen or kerosene emulsion.

EARLY BUSH VARIETIES

—**Giant Summer Crookneck.** Without a doubt this is the most popular summer squash grown. The flesh is thick, yellow, and of splendid quality.

—**Early Mammoth White Bush.** A superb sort for early use, and is considered the best of the scalloped varieties.

—**Vegetable Marrow.** Flesh is very tender and marrowy, and may be cooked in same way as ordinary squash, or fried like egg plant.

RUNNING VARIETIES FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER CROPS

—**Hubbard.** This is the most popular and reliable old-time winter squash. The skin is colored a dark green, with a fine-grained, dry, very rich bright orange flesh of fine flavor. Average weight 10 to 20 pounds. Hard shell; keeps well.

—**Warted Hubbard.** Has been bred for large size, rough skin, and dark green color, qualities demanded by large growers; flesh fine-grained, rich, and dry.



Tomato

The seed may be sown in hotbeds with good bottom heat in February or March; when the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into other frames 4 or 5 inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground not earlier than the last week in May or the first week in June; being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light, sandy, or gravelly loam, in a well-sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about four feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill: On rich soils but little, if any, manure is necessary.

Tomatoes can be kept for several weeks after frosty nights have come by packing the fruit in the cork dust in which the imported grapes are received.

INSECTS AND DISEASES:—Don't let the flea beetles ruin your tomato plants. They often appear in large numbers soon after the plants are in the field; spray with arsenate of lead and Bordeaux; the former will destroy and repel beetles and other chewing insects, while the latter will be effective against fungus enemies. A little collar of paper wrapped around each plant will protect it from damage by cutworms.

Varieties arranged in their order of maturing.

—**John Baer.** Produces an enormous crop of the most perfect, high crown, beautiful, large shipping tomatoes. Has a wonderful glistening scarlet color, mild, deliciously sweet flavor, and solid and meaty flesh. Ripens evenly right up to the stem. John Baer is not only the very earliest to ripen its first fruits, but it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. We consider it a valuable sort for market gardeners' use.

—**Northern Adirondack Earliana.** Selected for earliness, large size, thick blocky shape, prolificness, smoothness and color. In selecting, all fruits not showing very solid meat and small seed cavities were rejected. Being grown in the far north, near the Canadian line, the short, cool seasons tend to breed in earliness and vigor.

—**Sparks' Earliana.** Our strain of this first early sort is earlier and decidedly superior to much that is sold as Sparks' Earliana, and the extreme earliness of its large, smooth fruits makes it a very profitable tomato for market gardeners, as well as desirable for the home garden. The flesh is solid, of good color, and of decided acid flavor.

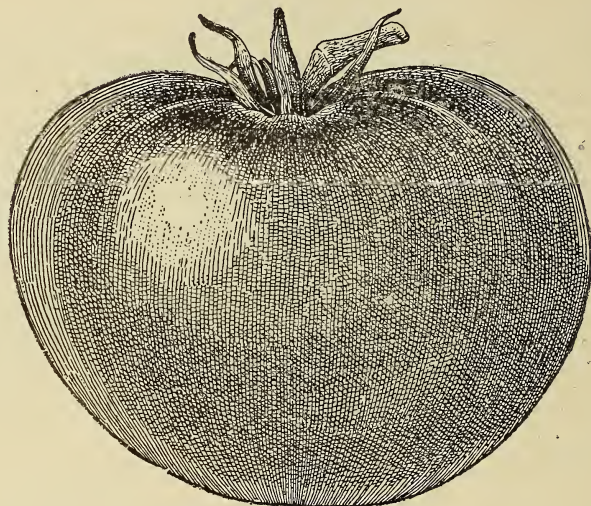
—**Chalk's Early Jewel.** Within a week to ten days as early as Earliana, it is a heavier cropper, with fruit of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced continuously.

—**Early Detroit.** The largest and best in shape of the early purplish pink tomatoes. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit exceptionally uniform in size, globe shaped, heavy, firm, smooth, and well adapted for shipping.

—**Yellow Plum.** Fruits are yellow, plum-shaped, growing in clusters; excellent.

—**Golden Queen.** A handsome yellow tomato of large size, solid and smooth.

—**Beauty.** A standard second early purple variety. One of the handsomest; fine mild flavor; attains good size, has a long season of bearing, and yields heavily.



EARLIANA TOMATO



MATCHLESS TOMATO



TOMATO

—**Dwarf Champion.** This is sometimes called the "Tree Tomato." It is a second early purplish pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. The vines are about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact. The fruits are medium sized, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality. Our stock is a very superior strain with more even, smoother fruit than the original.

—**Cream City.** Smooth, always round, and of good size. The color is purplish crimson; flesh is very thick, firm and solid, with few seeds. Good shipper, does not crack or rot.

—**Matchless.** A strong, vigorous grower. The fruits, of a rich cardinal red, are remarkably solid and smooth, free from core, and uniformly of the finest flavor. The tomatoes are always of the largest size, produced abundantly throughout the season.

—**Ponderosa.** This is the largest fruited tomato and is fine for slicing. The vine is of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed cells; of fine flavor. In good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound.

—**Yellow Husk or Ground Cherry.** Very sweet, mild flavor; used for preserves. Vines low and spreading. Fruits small, about one-half inch in diameter, enclosed in a loose husk. We offer the true Yellow Ground Cherry, not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible.

Tobacco

When the plants are about six inches high transplant into rows, 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

—**Connecticut Seed Leaf.** A hardy cigar variety, well adapted to growing in the middle and northern states.

—**Havana.** Leaf is very thin and of fine texture. Much used for cigar wrappers.

Turnip

The value of turnips and ruta bagas for feeding stock in winter is not fully appreciated; they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. They should not be fed, however, in large quantities to milch cows, or the flavor of the milk will be disagreeably affected. For summer use sow early in the spring in light, rich or new soil; for fall or main crop sow from the middle of June to the first of August.

—**Purple Top White Globe.** This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained, and tender.

—**Purple Top, Strap Leaved.** An early strap leaved sort extensively used for the table. The roots are flat, of medium size, dark red or purple above ground, white below. The flesh is white and tender.

—**White Egg.** An early, oval or egg shaped variety, with smooth, clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is clear white, firm, fine grained and sweet.

Highest quality and lowest prices are as congenial as fire and water. You never need expect to find both in the same place.



HERBS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Borage.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50
Caraway.....	.05	.10	.20
Catnip.....	.05	.....	.....
Chamomile.....	.05	.....	.....
Chervil.....	.05	.15	.50
Coriander.....	.05	.10	.25
Dandelion.....	.05	.40	.....
Dill.....	.05	.10	.35
Fennel, Sweet.....	.05	.10	.25
Lavender.....	.05	.25	.75
Marjoram, Sweet.....	.05	.25	.75
Peppermint.....	.10	.....	.....
Pimpinella.....	.05	.15	.50
Poppy.....	.05	.10	.20
Rosemary.....	.05	.30	.90
Saffron.....	.05	.10	.25
Sage.....	.05	.15	.40
Savory, Summer.....	.05	.20	.50
Sorrel.....	.05	.20	.50
Spirmint.....	.10	.....	.....
Taragon.....	.10
Thyme.....	.05	.40
Wormwood.....	.05	.25	.75

KALE

Dallwig's Dwarf Green Curled.....	.05	.15	.50
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KOHLRABI

Dallwig's Star of the Market.....	.05	.25	.75
Dallwig's Purple Star of the Market.....	.05	.25	.75
Early White Vienna.....	.05	.25	.75
Early Purple Vienna.....	.05	.25	.75
Large Late Green.....	.05	.20	.60
Large Late Purple.....	.05	.20	.60
Dallwig's Reselected Star of the Market.....	.10	.75

LEEK

Giant Carentan.....	.05	.20	.60
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LETTUCE

Black Seeded Simpson—Select.....	.05	.10	.30
Grand Rapids—Select.....	.05	.10	.30
Earliest Cutting.....	.05	.15	.40
May King, Reselected.....	.05	.15	.40
Stubborn Headed Yellow (Trotzkopf).....	.05	.20	.60
Stubborn Headed Brown, Reselected.....	.05	.20	.60
German Incomparable.....	.05	.20	.60
Mammoth Black Seeded Butter.....	.05	.15	.40
Big Boston—Select.....	.05	.15	.40
All Seasons.....	.05	.15	.40
Golden Spotted Trout.....	.05	.20	.60
Express Cos.....	.05	.15	.40

MUSK MELON

Rocky Ford.....	.05	.10	.30
Extra Early Hackensack.....	.05	.10	.30
Osage.....	.05	.10	.30
Tip Top.....	.05	.10	.30
Milwaukee Market.....	.05	.15	.50
Casaba.....	.05	.20	.50

WATER MELON

Harris' Earliest.....	.05	.10	.25
Sweet Heart.....	.05	.10	.25
Preserving Citron.....	.05	.10	.25

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled..	.05	.10	.20
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MUSHROOM SPAWN

	Brick	10 Br.	25 Br.
Pure Culture.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$3.75

OKRA

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
White Velvet.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20

ONIONS

Southport Red Globe...	.05	.20	.60
Michigan Yellow Globe..	.05	.20	.60
Mammoth Yellow Prize-taker.....	.05	.20	.60
Southport Yellow Globe..	.05	.20	.60
Ailsa Craig.....	.10	.40	1.35
White Portugal or American Silverskin.....	.05	.25	.85
Southport White Globe..	.05	.30	.90
White Queen.....	.05	.20	.60
White Barletta.....	.05	.20	.60
White Bunching.....	.05	.20	.60
White Welsh.....	.05	.20	.60

ONION SETS

Write for Prices.

PARSLEY

Champion Moss Curled..	.05	.10	.30
Turnip Rooted, Early Thick.....	.05	.10	.30

PARSNIP

Intermediate.....	.05	.10	.25
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PEANUTS

Mammoth Virginia.....	.05	.10
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PEPPER

Long Red Cayenne.....	.05	.25	.75
Large Bell, or Bull Nose	.05	.25	.75
Giant Crimson.....	.10	.45	1.50

PUMPKIN

Sugar Pie.....	.05	.10	.25
Connecticut Field.....	.05	.10	.15

PEAS

	Pkt.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Extra Early Market...	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.25
Alaska.....	.05	.15	1.25
Little Marvel.....	.05	.25	2.00
Pioneer.....	.05	.25	2.25
Laxtonian.....	.05	.25	2.00
Gradus.....	.05	.20	1.50
Thomas Laxton.....	.05	.20	1.50
Improved Telephone or Alderman.....	.05	.20	1.50
Melting Sugar. Edible pods.....	.05	.20	1.50
Improved Early Giant	.10	.35	3.00
Fuerst Bismarck.....	.10	.35	3.00

POTATOES

Write for Prices.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Early Scarlet Globe, Selected Stock.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.....	.05	.10	.25
French Breakfast.....	.05	.10	.25
Dallwig's 20 Day.....	.05	.10	.25
Crimson Giant.....	.05	.10	.25
Long Scarlet, Short Top	.05	.10	.25
Earliest White Turnip..	.05	.10	.25
Icicle.....	.05	.10	.25
Delicatess.....	.05	.10	.25
Golden Dresden.....	.05	.10	.25
Dallwig's Oval Shaped Golden Yellow.....	.05	.10	.25
White Strassburg.....	.05	.10	.25
Giant White Stuttgart..	.05	.10	.25



RADISH				SUNFLOWER			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.		lb.		
Reselected White Munich	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	Mammoth Russian	\$0.15		
Oval Shaped Gray-Black				SQUASH			
Summer No. 1	.05	.15	.40		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Oval Shaped Gray Summer No. 2	.05	.15	.40	Early Mammoth White			
Long Black Spanish	.05	.10	.25	Bush	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30
Half Long Black Spanish	.05	.10	.25	Giant Summer Crookneck	.05	.10	.30
Round Black Spanish	.05	.10	.25	Hubbard	.05	.10	.30
Long White Winter	.05	.10	.25	Warted Hubbard	.05	.10	.30
Scarlet China	.05	.10	.25	Vegetable Marrow	.05	.20	.60
RUTABAGA				TOMATO			
Improved Purple Top	.05	.10	.25	John Baer	.10	.50	1.50
RHUBARB				Northern Adirondack			
Victoria	.05	.15	.40	Earliana	.10	.50	1.75
SALSIFY				Sparks' Earliana	.05	.25	.75
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.05	.15	.40	Chalk's Early Jewel	.05	.25	.75
SCORZONERA OR BLACK SALSIFY				Early Detroit	.05	.25	.75
Improved Giant	.05	.25	.75	Beauty	.05	.25	.75
SPINACH				Cream City	.05	.25	.75
	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.	Dwarf Champion	.05	.25	.75
Improved Thick Leaved	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60	Golden Queen	.05	.25	.75
Triumph	.05	.20	.60	Matchless	.05	.25	.75
Victoria	.05	.20	.60	Ponderosa	.05	.35	1.00
Giant Thick Leaved "Fill Basket"	.05	.20	.60	Yellow Plum	.05	.25	.75
Bloodsdaile	.05	.20	.60	Husk Tomato, or Ground			
New Zealand	.05	.20	.60	Cherry, Yellow	.05	.25	.75
Swiss Chard, Zurich	.05	.40		TURNIP			
Swiss Chard, Lucullus	.05	.40		Purple Top White Globe	.05	.10	.20
				White Egg	.05	.10	.20
				Purple Top, Strap Leaved	.05	.10	.20
				TOBACCO			
				Connecticut Seed Leaf	.05	.25	.80
				Havana	.05	.30	.90

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SALE. Owing to the unfortunate conditions prevailing throughout a large part of Europe, and the embargo placed upon exports from some countries, with the attending uncertainties of deliveries and costs, all prices are subject to advance without notice.

The friendly relations existing between us and some of the leading growers of Europe, our financial standing and our reputation for fair dealing insure us the delivery of seeds of the highest germination and purity possible under the extraordinary conditions of growing and harvesting now existing.



Seed Corn

The seed corn we offer is grown especially for that purpose, is carefully selected, cured and shelled.

—**Wisconsin No. 8.** The commanding points of excellence are earliness, productiveness and adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels, packed closely on the cob from but to tip. Ears average 7 to 8 inches in length, and are borne usually two on a stalk.

—**Wisconsin No. 12, or Golden Glow.** Especially suited to the central and southern sections of the state; golden yellow, 7 to 8 inches long, symmetrical.

—**Wisconsin No. 7, or Silver King.** Pure white dent with white cob; kernel broad and deep; ear cylindrical, 7 to 9 inches long, well filled; stalk heavy and leafy.

—**Sanford White Flint.** Ears are of unusual length, handsome shape, and flinty white color; of sturdy, vigorous growth.

—**Longfellow Yellow Flint.** A very early, productive, and desirable variety.

—**Red Cob Ensilage.** Sweet, tender and juicy; has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height; adapted to all sections of the country.

Clover

—**Medium Red.** The common clover in general cultivation; is the best for hay.

—**Alsike or Swedish.** Hardy, resists extremes of drought and wet, yields large crops of superior pasturage, and much liked by cattle; sow 6 pounds per acre.

—**Alfalfa or Lucerne.** Under ordinary conditions yields three to four cuttings a year. The hay has a feeding value almost equal to grain, and while producing is at same time an actual benefit to the soil on account of its nitrogen gathering bacteria on the roots. Sow 20 pounds to the acre.

—**White.** Low; one of the best for permanent pasturage; much used for lawns.

Grass Seeds

—**Timothy.** Makes the best hay for horses of the entire list; 15 pounds per acre.

—**Kentucky Blue.** Valuable pasture grass and for lawns when mixed with other grasses. Our seed contains none of the cheaper Canada Blue Grass, is almost free from foreign matter, and shows a very high percentage of germination.

—**Red Top.** One of the most generally useful grasses and particularly valuable on low, moist lands. We offer re-cleaned, solid seed only.

—**Perennial Rye.** Nutritious, and valuable both for pastures and meadows.

—**German Millet.** Height 2 to 3 feet; succulent stem; leaves broad and numerous, grows rapidly and matures early. Can be planted as late as August.

PRICES of Farm Seeds are subject to constant market changes. We therefore refrain from pricing them here, and suggest that you write for quotations.

We give special attention to the quality of our Farm Seeds, and handle only the best grades, carefully selected and re-cleaned, as free from weeds and impurities as it is possible to get them. We believe the best proves in the end to be the cheapest; for this reason we handle the **extra fancy stock only.**



Dallwig's Lawn Grass

There is nothing which adds more to the external attractiveness of the home than a beautiful lawn. Anyone can have it. It will grow in the back yard of a city house as well as in the front. It will grow in the village as well as in the meadow or on the hillside. It is the world-wide covering of the earth, as beautiful as flowers, more durable, less costly, nature's own blanket over the rocky soil. Little trouble to prepare the soil to receive the seed, always a fair certainty of its growing, and when established a thing of beauty and a joy.

There exists no reason for unsightly or bare spots in yard or lawn, no reason except indifference to the beautiful. Put down grass seed wherever it is wanted, and you will be amply repaid in the satisfaction of having beautified your grounds.

The Lawn Grass Mixtures which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescriptions are of the best chosen varieties as respects color, texture and permanency, and will, in the shortest time possible, produce a beautiful, dwarf, compact turf, which will endure the summer heat, and insure a rich, deep green sward throughout the season. In making up these mixtures, we are extremely careful to use only the very best quality seed, which has been thoroughly re-cleaned, the light seeds and chaff being removed, and only clean, heavy, pure seeds retained. Much low priced grass seed is always offered, but close examination will generally reveal the fact that this consists largely of chaff, or of the coarse growing, cheap varieties of grasses which are not adapted for fine lawns. Anyone who purchases cheap, badly mixed lawn grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

As it is always desirable to have a close, thick turf as soon as possible, it is best to use sufficient seed, as this will save much of the re-seeding so frequently required by not sowing closely enough in the first place. One pound will seed 400 square feet (20x20); 100 pounds should be sown to the acre. For renovating old lawns use half these quantities.

—**Dallwig's Lawn Grass Mixture.** This is our standard mixture, which will produce a satisfactory stand on soils of varying geological and physical condition.

—**Mixture for Shaded Places.** Is especially prepared for use in shaded places.

—**Deepwoods Mixture.** Deeply shaded places, produced by overhanging large trees, buildings, etc., are often difficult to keep in grass. This mixture will produce perfect swards in such locations. Too much shade creates sour soil, and to guard against this apply air-slaked lime at the rate of one bushel to each 1000 square feet about every three years. Frequent applications of bone meal or sheep manure are a great help in forming a thick, healthy growth of grass.

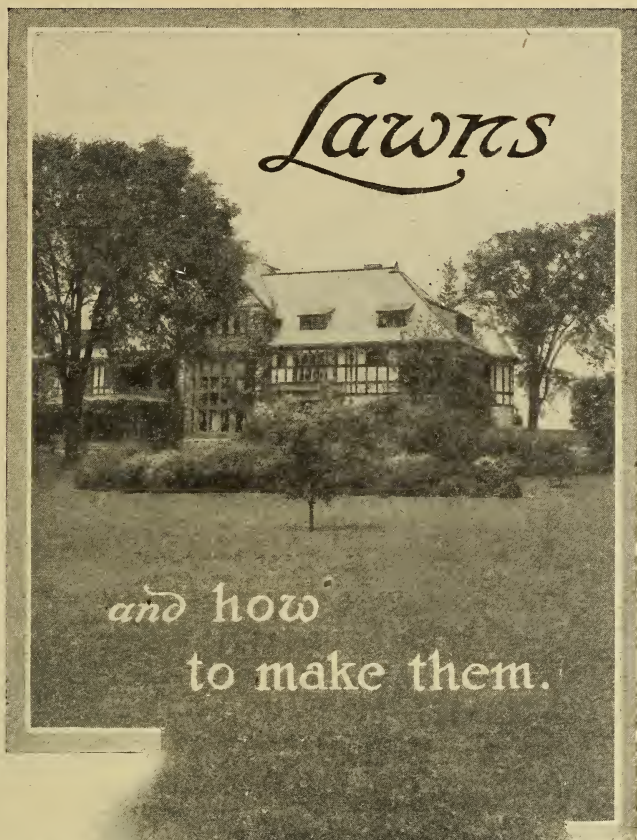
—**Mixture for Terraces and Embankments.** A special mixture of grasses best suited for sowing on terraces and side hills,—grasses that produce strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing them out, that will withstand drought and exposure, thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich green turf throughout the season.

	1lb	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb	100lb
Dallwig's Lawn Grass Mixture.....	.30	1.25	2.40	5.75	11.00	21.00
Mixture for Shaded Places.....	.30	1.40	2.60	6.25	12.00	23.00
Deepwoods and Terrace Mixtures.....	.40	1.75	3.00	7.00	13.00	25.00



W. E. DALLWIG

34-Juneau Ave. MILWAUKEE



and how
to make them.

Lawns and how to make them. A booklet which tells how to make and care for a lawn,—preparing the soil, fertilizing, seeding, mowing, watering, rolling,—free on request.



DALLWIG'S HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEEDS

General Directions for Culture

We have adopted the following signs to distinguish the class to which the varieties so marked belong.

hA	Hardy Annuals.	}	These attain full growth from seed the first year, flower, and die.
hhA	Half Hardy Annuals.		
tA	Tender Annuals.		
hB	Hardy Biennials.	}	These grow from seed the first year, bloom and die the next; some bloom the same year if sown early.
hhB	Half Hardy Biennials.		
hP	Hardy Perennials.	}	These live out over winter; they bloom the second year from seed.
hhP	Half Hardy Perennials.		
G	Greenhouse Plants. To be started indoors and planted out when warm.		
S	Stove Plants. To be grown inside all the year round.		

The letters following the name of the variety indicate the class to which the plant belongs. By referring to the same letters in the directions below, the culture necessary will be shown at a glance.

Hardy Annuals. hA. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow, but it is better to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger. The best plan is to sow in earthenware seed pans or in boxes about 2 inches deep, which should be filled to the depth of an inch with broken pots, coal ashes, or any rough material that will furnish perfect drainage; the upper inch should be nicely sifted soil, composed, if possible, of about one-third each of sand, leaf mould and light garden loam. Press firmly and evenly, and water thoroughly the day before sowing.

Cover with a pair of glass or one or two thicknesses of newspaper to prevent the too rapid evaporation of moisture, and keep in a temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees. Water carefully as needed. Remove the glass or covering after the seeds have germinated, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be transplanted into similarly prepared boxes 1 inch apart each way, or put into small pots, and kept here until time to plant in the open. At all times they should have an abundance of air to prevent damping off.

Half Hardy Annuals, hhA, Half Hardy Biennials, hhB, and Half Hardy Perennials, hhP. The seeds may be sown from March to April, either in a hotbed, or in the house in pans or boxes, as directed for hardy annuals. When the young plants are strong enough, transplant to give them more room, either into other pans, pots or boxes, or into frames. Plant about the end of May in open ground that has been deeply dug and well enriched. Water liberally when dry. When all danger of frost is past, say at the end of May, another sowing of half hardy annuals may be made in the open ground, as would be done with hardy annuals.

Tender Annuals, tA. Sow and treat much as directed for hardy annuals, but in a rather greater heat. Be sure to use a very light sandy compost. Prick off into separate pots as soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, and when strong enough transplant to the open, but not until settled warm weather has arrived.

Greenhouse and Stove Plants. Sow as directed for tender annuals. Cover very lightly and water carefully with a fine rose.



Hardy Perennials, hP, and Hardy Biennials, hB. These may be sown under cover at almost any time of the year in pots or pans, and out of doors from June to September, in soil as prepared for hardy annuals. Winter in cold frames, or cover lightly with straw or leaves. Remove the covering soon as frost is out of the ground in the spring and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may be transplanted to the flower-garden where they are to stay.

General Note. A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is to cover too deeply. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or with medium sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so. Such fine seed as *Portulaca* needs only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil.

USEFUL LISTS OF ANNUALS FOR A VARIETY OF PURPOSES

Most Popular	Best for Cutting	Annuals for Sun	Annuals for Shade
Alyssum	Alyssum	Balsam	Adonis
Aster	Aster	Celosia	Begonia
Balsam	Calendula	Dimorphotheca	Godetia
Calendula	Candytuft	Escholtzia	Musk
Candytuft	Chrysanthemum	Gaillardia	Pansy
China Pinks	Coreopsis	Helianthus	Violet
Coreopsis	Cornflower	Heliotrope	
Cornflower	Cosmos	Nasturtium	Dwarf for Edging
Cosmos	Dimorphotheca	Petunia	Ageratum
Gaillardia	Everlastings	Poppy	Alyssum
Marigold	Gaillardia	Portulaca	Begonia
Mignonette	Gypsophila	Salvia	California Poppy
Nasturtium	Larkspur	Verbena	Candytuft
Nigella	Marigold		Celosia cristata
Pansy	Mignonette	Climbing Annuals	Coleus
Petunia	Nasturtium	Canary Bird	Dimorphotheca
Phlox	Nigella	Cardinal Climber	Forget-me-not
Poppy	Phlox	Cobæa	Four O'Clock
Portulaca	Scabiosa	Cypress Vine	Lobelia
Salvia	Schizanthus	Gourds	Marigold, Dwarf
Scabiosa	Snapdragon	Hyacinth Bean	Nasturtium, Dw.
Snapdragon	Stocks	Japanese Hop	Phlox
Stocks	Sunflower	Morning Glory	Portulaca
Sweet Peas	Sweet Peas	Nasturtium	Pansy
Verbena	Sweet Sultan	Scalet Runners	Verbena
Zinnia	Zinnia	Wild Cucumber	Vinca

It is part of our business to help people with their garden problems. We offer you service backed by a close knowledge of plant life, secured through years of close plant association—service every garden maker will welcome, and upon which every garden owner may safely rely.

**Abutilon G**

Flowering Maple. Handsome bushes covered with bell-shaped flowers in the daintiest and also strongest colors, dotted and veined.

—**Finest Hybrids Mixed.**

Packet, .15

Adonis hA

—**Aestivalis.** Bright crimson flowers peering from finely cut foliage. Pkt., .05

Ageratum hA

Very effective bedding plants; remain in bloom throughout the summer.

—**Blue Perfection.** Dwarf, compact growth; its color is a deep amethyst blue; has nothing of the faded-out appearance of the old style Ageratum. Pkt. .05

—**Little Blue Star.** The bushy plants do not exceed 5 inches in height, with clusters of light blue flowers with purple center, changing to pure light blue. .10

Althaea. See Hollyhocks.

Alyssum hA

A general favorite, with delicate flowers of exquisite fragrance, very free flowering, suitable for beds, borders and rock-work; fine for cut.

—**Benthami.** Best for cutting.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 15c; 1 ounce, .30

—**Little Gem.** This should really be called the "Snow White Carpet Plant," as the plants, which are only a few inches high, grow so dense, and are so completely covered with snow white blossoms as to give the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. We know of no other white flower which is so particularly well adapted to borders, ribbon bedding, etc.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 35c; 1 ounce, .60

—**Lilacinum, Lilac Queen.** A new variety of Alyssum with pure lilac flowers, the color becoming more intense as the season advances; dwarf. Packet .10

Amaranthus hA

—**Tricolor.** Joseph's Coat. Valuable for bedding, having pretty ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Packet .05

Ammobium hA

—**Alatum Grandiflorum.** 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This pretty white Everlasting should be in every garden; grows in sandy soil. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .15

Antirrhinum. See Snapdragon.

Aquilegia or Columbine hP

In the garden of hardy flowers the Columbines or Aquilegias deserve distinguished consideration and a place of honor. Lovely and graceful in foliage and bloom, exquisite in coloring, absolutely hardy, and thrive in sun or shade.

—**Chrysantha.** Golden yellow; flowers large, long-spurred; 3 feet. Packet, .10

—**Coerulea.** Rocky Mountain Columbine. One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers; sepals deep blue, petals white. Packet, .10

—**Long Spurred Hybrids.** Magnificent hybrids in the greatest variety of colors and shades: one of the finest strains. Packet, .10

Arctotis hA

—**Grandis.** Daisy-like flowers, pure white, lilac on the under side, with a lavender disc. Most useful for cutting, having long, erect stalks. Packet, .05

**Asparagus S**

—**Plumosus Nanus.** Asparagus Fern. One of the prettiest house plants. Leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, surpassing Maidenhair Ferns in grace, delicacy of texture and richness of color. The hard seeds need soaking and bottom heat to sprout them.

10 seeds, 10c; 25 seeds, 20c; 100 seeds, .75

—**Sprengeri.** Most handsome seen drooping gracefully from pot or hanging basket; of fresh, light or apple green hue.

25 seeds, 10c; 100 seeds, .30

Asperula hP

—**Odorata.** (Waldmeister.) Grown for its fragrant leaves and stems, used for flavoring May Wine. It grows best among shrubbery in semi-shaded position where it can remain undisturbed; flowers white.

Packet, .10

Asters hhA

The great diversity of size, color, form, and season of blooming make the Aster one of the most suitable plants for cut flowers. We offer choice seed that has been grown for us from the best types by the most skillful cultivators.

Asters are sometimes troubled with a fungus known as blight, the nature of which is but imperfectly understood. As a preventive measure pull up and burn all affected plants, spread air-slaked lime over the beds in the fall, and choose an entirely new location for your Asters the next year, where Asters have not been grown for at least two years preceding. Fertilize with pulverized sheep manure. If the plants are attacked by the aster-beetle, dust with Slug Shot.

—**Queen of the Market.** Very early, extremely floriferous, medium sized variety with long stems. Excellent for cutting. White. Pink. Light Blue. Dark Blue. All Shades Mixed.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .30

—**Victoria.** One of the most beautiful; large, perfectly double, globular and imbricated; fine pyramidal form. White. Pink. Light Blue. Dark Blue. Crimson. All Shades Mixed.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .40

—**Peony Perfection.** Flowers are borne on long wiry stems, are very large, very double, and shaped like a peony. White. Pink. Light Blue. Dark Blue. Amethyst. All Shades Mixed.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .35

—**Hohenzollern.** An improved strain of the Comet Aster with magnificent large, double flowers of the ragged Comet type. The plants resemble the Branching Asters in size, habit, and season of bloom. They are exceptionally large and decorative. White. Pink. Silvery Lilac. Dark Blue. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., .35

—**Astermum.** A splendid new type of the Hohenzollern Aster, of immense size, center very full. The following is the description by the raiser, A. A. Sawyer: "The plant itself grows straight up with very strong, sturdy stems, starting near the base and reaching from 18 to 24 inches. Each plant yields from ten to fifteen blooms, and their solidity is such that they make good shippers".

White. Pink. Lavender. All Shades Mixed.

Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .35

—**Giant Branching.** A strong growing Aster whose tendency to form numerous branches is very marked; therefore it should have more room than other sorts. A rather late bloomer, thus giving its crop of flowers at a season when there is always a scarcity of bloom. The flowers are borne on very long stems, and are four inches and more in diameter, with broad, long petals. White. Lavender. Purple. Daybreak Pink. Rose Pink. Crimson. All Shades Mixed.

Packet, 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 35c; 1 ounce, 1.25

**Auricula hP**

—**Primula Auricula.** A dwarf growing hardy plant, bearing in early spring umbels of fragrant flowers of many rich and beautiful shades. Packet, .10

Balloon Vine. See Climbing Vines.

Balsam Apple and Pear. See Climbing Vines.

Balsam hhA

Lady Slipper. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil, and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set 12 to 18 inches apart, and be twice transplanted.

—**Double Rose Flowered Mixed.** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; 1 ounce, .40

Begonia G

—**Tuberous Rooted.** For brilliancy of color, duration and profusion of bloom, few plants can compare with the tuberous-rooted Begonias. Seedlings raised in heat early in spring will flower the same summer. For outdoor bedding select a shady, moist situation.

—**Single Mixed.** Saved from the finest exhibition varieties, all having large, well formed flowers of many brilliant shades of color. Packet, .25

—**Fibrous Rooted.** A continuous flowering type of Begonia of the greatest value for bedding; the flowers, although small, are of brilliant colors and borne in great profusion from summer to autumn.

—**Erfordia.** Pretty variety, densely covered delicate rose flowers. Pkt., .15

—**Gracilis Luminosa.** Large bright scarlet flowers. Packet, .20

—**Rex. S.** Grown for their large, beautiful, ornamental leaves. Packet, .25

Bellis hB

Charming little plants for edgings and borders, also for rock work.

—**Longfellow. Rose.** —**Snowball. White.** —**Mixed.** Packet, .10

Calceolaria S

Very handsome and showy, covered with a great many curious pocket-like flowers; grow about 18 inches high. Packet, .25

Calendula hA

Very showy border plant, lasting the whole of the summer without any attention whatever beyond keeping the seed vessels picked off. Not at all particular as to soil and surroundings, and may be described as everybody's flower.

—**Orange King.** The outer petals are slightly imbricated, while the center ones are curved like those of the peony; glowing orange. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .25

—**Prince of Orange.** Deep orange, striped lemon. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .25

—**Sulphur Queen.** Large sulphur yellow. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .25

—**Pongei.** Double white. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .25

—**Mixed.** All shades. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .20

Calla G

—**Devoniensis.** The seedlings come true and will bloom profusely the first year. Its willingness to bloom is phenomenal, while its culture is of the simplest. Large pure white blooms, borne on stout stalks. Packet, .10

California Poppy. See Escholtzia.

**Calliopsis or Coreopsis hA**

Very showy annual, producing flowers in every shade of yellow, orange, crimson and brown; bloom until frost; splendid for cut. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .20

Campanula or Bellflower hB

Nothing can surpass the grace of the clusters of delicate flower bells that distinguish the Campanulas. They are indispensable hardy plants, of tall and imposing habit. The dominant color is blue, but there are also pink and white.

—**Calycanthemum**. Cup and Saucer. A beautiful variety; the bell or trumpet is very large, and is surrounded by a collar, exactly like a cup and saucer combined, hence its name. White. Pink. Blue. Mixed. Packet, .05

—**Medium**. Similar to Calycanthemum, but has no saucer. Mixed. Packet, .05

Candytuft hA

The Candytufts are among our best hardy annuals for edgings, bedding, massing or rockeries, and for cutting.

—**Empress or Giant Hyacinth Flowered**. A beautiful variety bearing candelabra-shaped branches, each producing a large truss of pure white flowers, presenting perfect pyramid of bloom throughout the summer. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz. .50

—**White Rocket**. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; 1 ounce, .20

—**Queen of Italy**. An exceedingly free flowering, dwarf, compact variety, with almost evergreen foliage and delicate pink flowers. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .20

—**Umbellata**. Purple. —**U. Dunetti**. Crimson. —**U. Lilacina**. Lilac. Pkt., .05

—**Mixed**. All shades mixed from separate colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., .25

Castor Beans. See Ricinus.

Carnation. See Dianthus.

Celosia or Cockscomb tA

—**Cristata Nana**. A highly ornamental annual, valuable for bedding and pots; produces large comb-like heads, like ruffled chenille; 10 inches high.

—**President Thiers**. Bronzy foliage and velvety crimson combs. Packet, .10

—**Mixed**. Many shades of red and yellow. Packet, .05

—**Thompsoni Magnifica**. This represents the most perfect strain of the feathered or ostrich plumed Cockscomb. Plants have a true pyramidal branching growth and the flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colors, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes in and out of doors; 2 to 3 feet. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .25

Centaurea

—**Cyanus**. hA. Known as Cornflower, Bachelor's Button, Bluet, Ragged Sailor.

—**Single Mixed**. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .15

—**Emperor William**. Single blue. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .20

—**Double Mixed**. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .20

—**Imperialis**. hA. Royal Sweet Sultans. Beautiful, sweet-scented, artistically shaped flowers borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for days.

—**Armida**, lilac. —**Favorita**, brilliant rose. —**Gigantea Alba**, giant white.

—**Graziosa**, dark lilac. —**Splendens**, dark purple. —**Suaveolens**, yellow.

—**Iphigenia**, rosy lilac with light center. —**Mixed**. All shades. Packet, .05

—**Gymnocarpa**. hhP. Dusty Miller. This is planted for its silvery gray foliage, not for flowers; for bedding and borders. Packet, .05



Chrysanthemum—Annual hA

Among annuals these pretty flowers hold a leading position; beautiful in beds and borders and good for cutting.

—Single Mixed. —Double Mixed.

Packet, .05

Chrysanthemum—Perennial hP

—Maximum Perfection, or Ox-Eye Daisy. A free-blooming hardy perennial, 2 feet high, literally smothered with pure white, yellow-centered flowers. Pkt., .05

—Shasta Daisy, Alaska. Bears immense flowers of purest white, on long, wiry stems; splendid cut flowers of good lasting qualities. Packet, .10

—Japanese. hhP. If seed is sown in February or March, the plants will bloom profusely next fall; magnificent, enormous flowers. Packet, .10

Cineraria S

Our superb strain of Cinerarias is distinguished by its splendid range of colors, the mixture including every conceivable shade of pink, carmine, crimson, and blue, as well as pure white, and the gorgeous bicolors of crimson and white, and blue and white. The flowers are of immense size, borne on plants of compact, robust habit. Packet, .25

—Bedding Cineraria, Maritima Candidissima. White foliage. Packet, .05

Clarkia hA

—Elegans. Very pretty annual with smilax-like foliage, and double rosette-like flowers close to the stem. Packet, .05

Cobaea. See Climbing Vines.

Coleus tA

Highly ornamental foliage plants in an endless variety of colors and shadings, indispensable for ribbon and carpet bedding; 1 to 2 feet. Packet, .15

Coreopsis hP

—Grandiflora. One mass of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers on long, graceful stems; beautiful cut flower. Packet, .05

Cosmos hA

For cutting for bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown; the long stems and feathery foliage lend themselves to graceful arrangements. The plants, of symmetrical pyramidal form, are one mass of feathery, emerald green foliage, studded with mammoth flowers of white, pink, or crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frost.

—Giant White. —Pink. —Crimson. —Mixed. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .15

—Early Flowering. Comes into bloom in July, and continues until severe frost.

—White. —Pink. —Dawn. —Mixed. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .25

—Lady Lenox. Strong, vigorous grower, 6 to 7 feet high, with gigantic blooms.

—Pink. —White. —Mixed. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .25

Giant Flowered Cyclamen S

Alpine Violet. Charming bulbous-rooted plants with beautiful foliage and rich-colored, orchid-like, fragrant flowers; they require sandy loam.

—Crimson King, dark bloodred. —Magnificum, white with eye. —Mont Blanc, pure white. —Perle von Zehlendorf, salmon. —Rose von Zehlendorf, salmon-pink. —Mixed. Packet, .25



COSMOS

**Cyperus or Umbrella Plant**

—**Alternifolius**. Grows finely in water with rich soil, throwing up long stalks with narrow green leaves. Packet, .05

Cypress Vine. See Climbing Vines.

Delphinium or Larkspur

The Larkspur is one of the loveliest of the tall blue-flowered garden plants. It blooms abundantly in midsummer and is excellent for cutting.

—**Belladonna**. hP. Lovely pale blue with white center; 4 feet. Packet, .10

—**Chinense**. hP. Large flowers, from pure white to indigo blue; 2 ft. Packet, .05

—**Formosum**. hP. Rich deep blue, exceedingly effective; 3 feet. Packet, .05

—**Coelestinum**. hP. Very beautiful large light blue flowers; 3 ft. Packet, .05

—**Emperor**. hA. Splendid type of annual Delphinium of candelabra habit; fine for cutting; height about 2 feet. Mixed. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 15c; 1 ounce, .50

Dianthus

The numerous species of Dianthus include several garden flowers that are indispensable for their beauty and usefulness. We wish to call special attention to the merits of the Chinese and Heddewigii varieties. These are worthy of far more general culture than they at present receive. They grow freely from seed, and remain in full beauty for months.

—**Barbatus**. hP. Sweet William. A well known sweet scented old fashioned perennial for bedding and borders, forming fine clumps in any good garden soil. It is one of the most desirable plants for garden display.

—**Single Mixed**. Giant flowered; a great improvement on the old kinds, both in colors and size of flowers. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .20

—**Johnson's Giants**. The range of colors includes shades which are not to be found in other strains, and the markings are most attractive. Packet, .10

—**Atrococcineus**. Single bloodred. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .25

—**Double Mixed**. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .25

—**Cariophyllus**. hB. Double Garden Carnation. The seed we offer is saved from one of the finest collections in Europe. Packet, .10

—**Chinensis**. hB. China Pink. Singularly rich and varied colors. Splendid for beds and showy in borders; blooms a long time. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .15

—**Heddewigii**. hB. Japanese Pink. Flowers very large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to the richest crimson, while many are beautifully laced or striped. For bedding purposes they are of great value during entire summer, and they also furnish elegant flowers for bouquets. Packet, .05

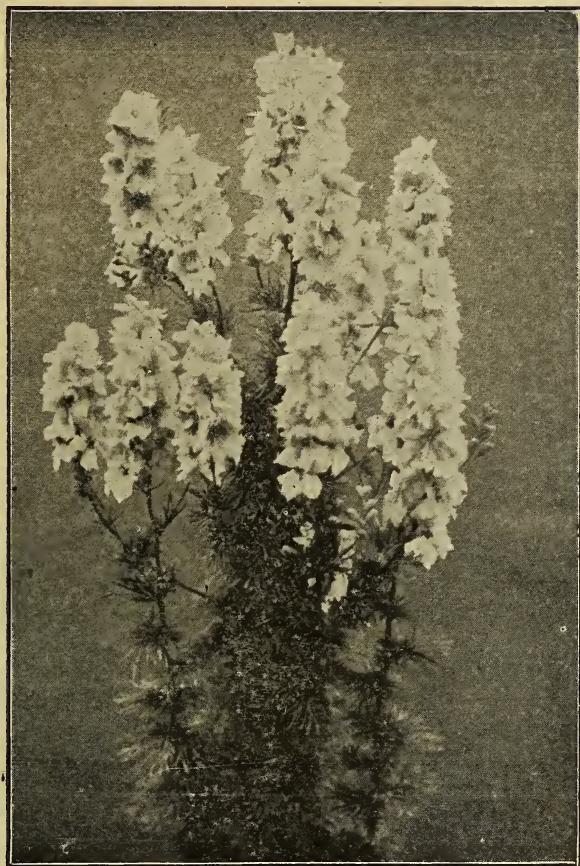
—**Latifolius Atrococcineus**. hP. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. This Dianthus is a cross between the China Pink and the Sweet William, combining the free and continuous blooming qualities of the former with the hardness of the latter. Velvety crimson-scarlet; blooms first year from seed. Packet, .05

—**Margaret**. hB. These superb carnations are very popular, not only by reason of their fine, double, fragrant flowers, but also because they can be treated as annuals. Like the China Pink they flower freely the first season from seed, and yield a profusion of fragrant flowers in great variety of colors. Packet, .05

—**Plumarius**. hP. Double Pheasant's Eye Pink, in various colors. Packet, .05

Dracaena G

—**Indivisa**. Ornamental leaved plants; long, narrow, green foliage. Pkt., .05



EMPEROR LARKSPUR

**Digitalis or Foxglove hP**

Foxgloves are popular old-fashioned plants. Though perennials, they are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing every year in rich soil.

—**Gloxiniaeflora.** A beautiful strain of finely spotted varieties. Packet, .05

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca hA

An extremely showy annual of very easy culture. The plants are of neat, branchy habit, grow about 12 to 15 inches high and are exceedingly profuse in flowering. Its Marguerite-like blossoms, 1½ inches in diameter, show a unique, glossy, rich orange-old, with a dark-colored disc surrounded by a black zone. Well adapted for groups or borders. Packet, .05

—**Aurantiaca Hybrida.** Beautiful new hybrids, the colors varying from purest white through the various shades of yellow from sulphur to orange, and rich salmon. Packet, .10

Dolichos. See Climbing Vines.

Escholtzia or California Poppy hA

—**Dainty Queen.** A tender blush or pale coral pink, slightly deeper toward the edges, with a groundwork of delicate cream. Packet, .05

—**Golden West.** Bright yellow and orange, penciled and blotched. Packet, .05

—**Mandarin.** Deep orange. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 10c; 1 ounce, .30

—**Rosy Morn.** Rosy white, delicately channelled or fluted with tiny folds radiating from the center, and richly adorned with a soft primrose yellow hue. .05

—**Thorburni.** The unopened buds on outer side of petals are of the richest deepest possible crimson, toning down on the inner side to bright flame-color and molten-gold; decidedly distinct, and almost barbaric in splendor. Packet, .10

—**Special Mixture.** Includes all the varieties here described, and in addition many others, and is one of the most complete mixtures offered. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., .25

Euphorbia hA

—**Variegata.** Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge. 2 feet. Remarkably distinct plant, very showy with its foliage edged white and green. Packet, .05

Everlasting Flowers

Ammobium. hA. Favorite everlasting with white flowers. Packet, .05

Gomphrena Globosa. hA. Large clover-like heads of flowers. Packet, .05

Helichrysum. hA. Strawflower. Large double flowers in shades of white, yellow and crimson; should be cut before fully open. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, .15

Lunaria. hB. Honesty, Moonwort, or Satin Flower. Admired for its silvery seed pouches, which are used for house ornaments; 2 feet. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, .10

Mixed. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, .15

Feverfew. See Matricaria and Pyrethrum.

Forget-Me-Not

—**Alpestris Victoria.** hB. Round little bushes covered with azure flowers. .05

—**Palustris Semperflorens.** hP. Blooms from spring to fall. Packet, .05

Gaillardia hA

Exceedingly showy; produces large flowers of scarlet, white, and yellow, borne freely throughout the summer; excellent for cutting.

—**Single Mixed.** —**Double Mixed.** —**Single and Double Mixed.** Packet, .05



W. E. DALLWIG

34-Juneau Ave. MILWAUKEE



ANNUAL GAILLARDIAS

**Gaillardia Grandiflora hP**

—**Maxima Kermesina.** Rich crimson center with a border of canary yellow. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost. Among the showiest and most effective perennials; fine for cut. Packet, .10

Godetia hA

For producing a blaze of color in gardens annuals stand alone, and of all annuals for this purpose Godetias and Nasturtiums are most conspicuous. Only those who have seen vast masses of Godetias can realize the effect produced.

—**Crimson Glow.** Flowers of the most dazzling intense crimson. A bed of this variety produces a vivid effect the intensity of which it is impossible to describe and to be fully appreciated it must be seen growing. Packet, .05

—**Mixed.** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .15

Gomphrena. See Everlastings.

Gourds. See Climbing Vines.

Gypsophila

—**Elegans Alba Grandiflora.** hA. Baby's Breath. Furnishes the loveliest material for all kinds of bouquets, the dainty, pure white flowers setting off bolder ones to advantage. Most charming garden effects can be produced by planting among other annuals, such as Poppy, Larkspur, Heliotrope, etc. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., .25

—**Rosea.** hA. Pink. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; 1 ounce, .25

—**Paniculata.** hP. Gauze-like minute white flowers. Packet, .05

Helianthus or Sunflower hA

—**Nanus Fl. Pl.** A dwarf variety, very double, rich golden yellow. Packet, .05

—**Stella.** Flowers about 3 inches across, of golden yellow color with black disc, borne on long stems, which rise well above the foliage. Packet, .05

Helichrysum. See Everlastings.

Heliotrope

Deliciously fragrant flowering plants, great favorites for pot culture and bedding out; large umbels of purple and lilac of various shades. Packet, .05

Hollyhocks

An old-fashioned favorite, which should be sown in July to have flowering plants the next summer; 4 to 6 feet high. Most effective in clumps or lines. If attacked by rust, spray with Bordeaux when plants are young.

—**Chater's Prize.** hP. Seed saved from the finest English strain; will produce extremely large and double flowers. White. Yellow. Pink. Scarlet. Pkt., .15

—**Mixed.** Packet, .10

—**Good Mixed.** Packet, .05

—**Annual Everblooming.** hA. Commences flowering in twelve weeks from seed, and continues until frost. The flowers are double, semi-double and single, and appear in all colors. Packet, .10

Hunnemannia or Bush Escholtzia hA

—**Fumariaefolia.** The plants grow into a shrubby bush 2 feet high, and produce large cup-shaped flowers on stems 12 inches long. The color is of clear, bright yellow, the petals broad and crinkled like crushed eaten. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., .25



HELIOTROPE

Humulus. See Climbing Vines.

Hyacinth Bean. See Climbing Vines.

Iberis. See Candytuft.

Ipomoea. See Climbing Vines.

Ice Plant h h A

—**Crystallinum.** Suitable for rock work, hanging baskets, etc. Foliage thick and fleshy and of a frosted wax-like appearance; pink flowers. Packet, .05

Kochia Tricophylla or Summer Cypress h A

Regular pyramids of cypress-like appearance. The leaves are a light pea-green until September, when they change to carmine and bloodred; 2½ feet.

Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, .10

Larkspur. See Delphinium.



Lathyrus. See Climbing Vines.

Linum hA

—**Grandiflorum Rubrum.** Scarlet Flax; very attractive bedding plant. Pkt., .05

Lobelia hA

A dwarf plant with delicate, graceful foliage and pretty, tiny flowers. Of chief value for edgings and hanging baskets.

—**Erinus Gracilis.** Best for hanging baskets; light blue. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .15

—**Bedding Queen.** Deep blue with a clear white eye. Packet, .05

—**Crystal Palace Compacta.** Deep blue, with dark foliage. Packet, .05

—**Emperor William.** Clear sky blue. Packet, .05

Lophospermum. See Climbing Vines.

Lunaria. See Everlastings.

Lupinus hA

Free flowering, easily grown annual, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders, beds, and for cutting; prefers a little shade; height 2 feet.

—**Hartwegi Album,** white. — **Coelestinum,** sky blue. — **Roseum,** pink.

— **Mixed.** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .15

Marigold hA

In autumn, when many bedding and other plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable.

—**Double Tall African.** These produce large self-colored flowers. Packet, .05

—**Double Tall French.** These differ from the African in that they have flat flowers with interesting marking and velvety sheen. Packet, .05

—**Double Dwarf French.** Packet, .05

—**Pot Marigold,** See Calendula.

Matricaria hA

Double White Feverfew. Free flowering plants, producing all season fine, double, white flowers, excellent for cutting. Packet, .05

Maurandia. See Climbing Vines.

Mesembrianthemum. See Ice Plant.

Mignonette hA

A well known annual with spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers.

—**Grandiflora.** Large flowering, sweet scented. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .15

—**Goliath.** Giant trusses of flowers of pure bright red color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .50

—**Machet.** The best sort for pot culture. Vigorous pyramidal growth, with long broad spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .25

—**New York Market.** This is the finest strain of Mignonette for greenhouse culture. Our seed is greenhouse grown, and saved from select spikes. Packet, .25

Mimosa hA

—**Pudica.** Sensitive Plant. A most interesting little plant, being so sensitive that a touch of the hand will instantly cause the leaves to fold up. Packet, .05

Mimulus hA

—**Moschatus.** Musk Plant. Musk scented leaves, tiny yellow flowers. Pkt., .05



NIGELLA, MISS JEKYLL

Mirabilis ha

Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru. Bushy plant with funnel-shaped flowers of many colors.

Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .20

Mina Lobata. See Climbing Vines.

Momordica. See Climbing Vines.

Moonflower. See Climbing Vines.

Morning Glory. See Climbing Vines.

Myosotis. See Forget-Me-Not.

Nicotiana hhA

—**Sylvestris.** An annual with sweet scented, pure white, star shaped flowers. .05

—**Sanderae Hybrids.** These come in many colors, ranging from pure white to deep scarlet, some of the intermediate tints being of exquisite beauty. .05

Nigella ha

Also known as Love-in-a-Mist and Lady-in-the-Green because the blossoms are partly concealed by the finely cut foliage. The large, oddly shaped flowers are surrounded by a very dense fringe or wreath of mossy fibres.

—**Miss Jekyll.** Clearest cornflower blue, contrasting most charmingly with the fine foliage.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 15c; 1 ounce, .50

—**Mixed Colors.**

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10c; 1 ounce, .25



Nasturtiums

The dwarf varieties of Nasturtiums are among the most useful and beautiful of annuals for bedding, massing, and edging, owing to their profusion of bloom, richness of color, and compact growth. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work. They flower most profusely when planted in rather poor soil. They remain in bloom a long time, and stand heat and drought without the slightest effect.

DWARF VARIETIES

- Atrococcineum.** Brilliant deep scarlet, very fine.
- Aurora.** Deep chrome yellow, the lower petals blotched and veined carmine.
- Beauty.** Canary, splashed scarlet.
- Chameleon.** Unique in bearing flowers of distinct coloring on the same plant.
- Crystal Palace Gem.** Sulphur yellow with maroon spots.
- Empress of India.** Splendid sort, with very dark leaves and crimson flowers.
- Golden Queen.** Golden yellow.
- Golden Rose.** Pink.
- King of Tom Thumbs.** Intense scarlet flowers and dark foliage.
- King Theodore.** Flowers a velvety very dark, almost black-red; dark leaved.
- Pearl.** (Moonlight.) Creamy white.
- Prince Henry.** Beautiful yellow, spotted and marbled with brilliant scarlet.
- Purpleum.** (Cattel's Crimson) Deep velvety crimson.
- Ruby King.** Ruby red, dark leaved, fine.
- Rudolph Virchow.** Wine color, very fine.
- Spotted King.** Dark yellow splashed with brown, dark foliage; very handsome.
- Vesuvius.** Salmon rose, dark leaved.
- Spencer.** This new type has peculiar wavy emerald green foliage.
- Dallwig's Special Mixture Dwarf.** This mixture will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other. It is put up by ourselves, and contains all the named sorts described above as well as many others.

TALL VARIETIES

- Asa Gray.** Pale primrose yellow.
- Black Prince.** Velvety purplish red, almost black.
- Brilliant.** Dark scarlet with dark green leaves.
- Chameleon.** Different richly colored flowers on the same plant.
- Crown Prince of Prussia.** Dark bloodred.
- Crystal Palace.** Scarlet.
- Giant of Battles.** Light sulphur yellow with bright red blotches.
- Hookeri.** Dark yellow, spotted brown.
- Lucifer.** Deep scarlet, with dark foliage.
- Madame Gunther's Hybrids.** Dark leaved hybrids of rich and varied colors.
- Princess Victoria Louise.** Creamy white, spotted and veined deep scarlet; fine.
- Rudolph Virchow.** Carmine-rose.
- Spitfire.** Brilliant fiery vermilion-scarlet.
- Dallwig's Special Mixture Tall.** We call special attention to this mixture. In it will be found all the choicest colors of the tall Nasturtiums. The color combinations are simply superb, such a wealth of shades far surpassing in effect anything we can describe.

Any variety: Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 40c; 1 pound, 1.25



Poppies

Poppies are steadily regaining their old-time popularity. This is not strange when we consider their wonderful variety and brilliant, dazzling colorings. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise, and delicacy of tissue.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

- Danebrog.** Scarlet, white spot at base of each petal; single. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. .15
- Mephisto.** Scarlet, spotted dark violet; single. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .15
- Mikado.** Brilliant scarlet and white, with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum; very distinct; double. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .15
- Miss Sherwood.** Satiny white, upper half of corolla silky chamois rose; a combination of rare delicacy; single. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .15
- Peony Flowered.** Imposing double globular flowers. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .20
- Santa Rosa.** A strain of Shirley Poppy having all the delicate beauty in color of the original type, while the whole flower, in all of its petals, is beautifully crimped; single. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .10
- Shirley.** The charming Shirley Poppies, originated by the Rev. W. Wilks in his garden at Shirley Vicarage, are among the most useful and popular garden flowers. We have the Wilks strain, which includes an almost endless variety of colors, from pure white, through pink, terra cotta, salmon, chamois, and rosy carmine to brilliant crimson, many of the flowers being beautifully flaked or edged with white; single. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; 1 ounce, .30
- Tulip.** Very striking dazzling scarlet; single; height 18 inches. Packet, .05
- Virginia.** Large, beautifully fringed, single flowers of pure white, edged with soft pink; exquisite. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .25
- White Swan.** Very large double flowers of purest white, petals deeply fringed. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .15
- Dallwig's Special Mixture.** Comprises all the single and double annual Poppies described above, making a splendid display. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., .30

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

- Iceland.** (Nudicaule.) These Poppies are perfectly hardy and produce in endless profusion flowers of very graceful, neat habit, with slender stalks about a foot high, in yellow, white, and orange-scarlet; useful for cutting. Packet, .05
- Oriental.** Oriental Poppies! What a gorgeous image rises at the sound of those magic words! The largest poppies in the world, their brilliant flowers produce a magnificent effect in shrubberies and herbaceous borders.
- Oriental.** Showy scarlet with a black blotch on each petal. Packet, .05
- Oriental Hybrids.** This strain is the result of careful hybridisation and selection. Many of the flowers exceed the type in size, while the colors vary from blush white to orange and deep ruby red, including a large percentage of art shades approaching that known as 'old rose'. Packet, .10

Pennisetum hA

- Rueppelianum.** Purple Fountain Grass. Has long, feathery, graceful purplish plumes; much used to border Canna beds. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .20

Pinks. See Dianthus.

Hardy Primrose. See Auricula.



Giant Pansies

The Pansy will succeed in any soil that is not too hot and too dry, and if a special compost is made for them it should consist of one third rich loam, one third leaf mould, and one third well decayed manure. In early spring the seed should be sown in frames or in boxes for summer and autumn blooming, and later on, about July, sowings may be made out of doors in a partially shaded place, transplanting in October to where they are intended to flower the following spring. The plants winter best in a cold frame; if left to winter in the open, they should be well protected with a good covering of straw and boughs.

	Pkt.	½Oz.
—Adonis. Light blue with white center.....	.10	.30
—Bugnot. The shadings are wonderfully rich and comprise tints of red, bronze, and brown; flowers enormous size and most circular.	.15	.75
—Cassier's 5 Blotched. This is a fine mixture with 5 blotches on rich backgrounds.....	.15	1.00
—Cassier's 3 and 5 Blotched.....	.10	.50
—Crimson King. Bright crimson-purple, with dark violet blotches..	.10	.50
—Emperor William. Splendid ultra-marine blue with violet eye....	.10	.30
—Eros. Deep velvety brown with a broad yellow border.....	.10	.65
—Fiery Faces. Rich scarlet with gold; brown center.....	.10	.35
—Freya. Deep purple-violet with white margin.....	.10	.30
—Golden Queen. Clear golden yellow.....	.10	.30
—Hortensia. Magnificent hydrangea-pink.....	.10	.50
—King of Blacks. Large deep purple, almost black.....	.10	.25
—Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, shading to white.....	.10	.30
—Lulu Perret. Bronze-yellow, with dark center.....	.10	.50
—Madame Perret. Shades of wine, pink and red, beautifully veined	.10	.40
—Marbled on White Ground.....	.10	.25
—Masterpiece. The margin of each petal is conspicuously undulated or curled; flowers very large and range of colors very extensive.	.15	.75
—Mauve Queen. Large mauve, blotched blush carmine; very unique	.10	.30
—Mercury. Deep black-purple self.....	.10	.40
—Odier. Flowers very large, each petal marked with a dark blotch.	.15	.75
—Odier Golden Yellow. Five blotched; very effective.....	.15	.75
—Odier White. Deep violet blotch on each of the five white petals..	.15	.75
—Peacock. Royal purple, shot with peacock blue.....	.10	.40
—Pretiosa. Carmine purple with violet blotches, broad white margin	.10	.65
—Psyche. Creamy white with large violet blotches; undulated petals	.10	.65
—Rosy Morn. Purplish crimson, margined with clear white.....	.10	.50
—Siegfried. Five blotched, wallflower-colored, with fluted petals....	.15	.65
—Snow Queen. Pure white, small yellow eye.....	.10	.30
—Trimardeau Mixed. A very fine mixture with large flowers.....	.10	.30
—Triumph of the Giants. Enormous five blotched flowers of strikingly rich and brilliant colors; petals conspicuously undulated....	.15	1.00
—Vulcan. Brilliant deep red with five black blotches; very striking	.15	1.00
—White with Eye. Violet eye. —Yellow with eye. Dark eye ...	.10	.30
—Dallwig's Giant Mixture. This is the richest and most choicely varied mixture; it comprises all the above varieties in the most satisfactory proportion of colors.....	1 ounce, 5.00	.75



GIANT PANSIES

**Violas or Tufted Pansies**

Free blooming hardy annual especially adapted to shady places. The flowers are not as large as other Pansies, but they blossom much more freely. They are fine when used in masses, or to edge walks or beds of taller plants. .05

Passion Flower. See Climbing Vines.

Petunia hA.

For freedom of bloom, variety of color, ease of culture, and effectiveness these rank with the Aster, Phlox and Verbena. With only little care, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet scented flowers in delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer.

—**Fine Single Mixed.**

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .15

—**Large Flowering Single Fringed.** A superb strain.

Packet, .15

—**Large Flowering Double Fringed.**

Packet, .20

Christmas or Celestial Pepper

One of the very best introductions in berried plants. The plants are covered with bright colored cone shaped fruit at Christmas.

Packet, .05

Physalis hP

—**Francheti.** Chinese Lantern Plant. An ornamental variety of Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes about two feet high, producing freely its bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits.

Packet, .05

Phlox

The Phloxes are the showiest and most easily raised of all annuals. We know of nothing which produces such a continuous supply of the most attractive flowers in a most wonderful range of colors. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins and eyes of contrasting shades.

—**Drummondii.** hA. This mixture will delight and astonish all with its extensive variety of colors.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 15c; 1 ounce, .50

—**Grandiflora.** Extra large flowered strain.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .25

—**Alba.** Pure white. — — — **Chamois.** Rose with white eye.

Pkt., .10

—**Kermesina.** Vivid crimson. — — — **Oculata.** Crimson with white eye.

—**Star of Quedlinburg.** Distinct and starlike.

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .25

—**Nana Compacta.** Dwarf Phlox; very symmetrical, neat little bushes, for ribbon bedding and borders.

Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .25

—**Decussata.** hP. Hardy Phlox.

Packet, .10

Portulaca hA

Moss Rose. Few flowers make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. They grow in a dry, hot situation, where any other plant would soon die. Plants low growing or creeping, 6 inches high.

—**Single Mixed.**

Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 15c; 1 ounce, .50

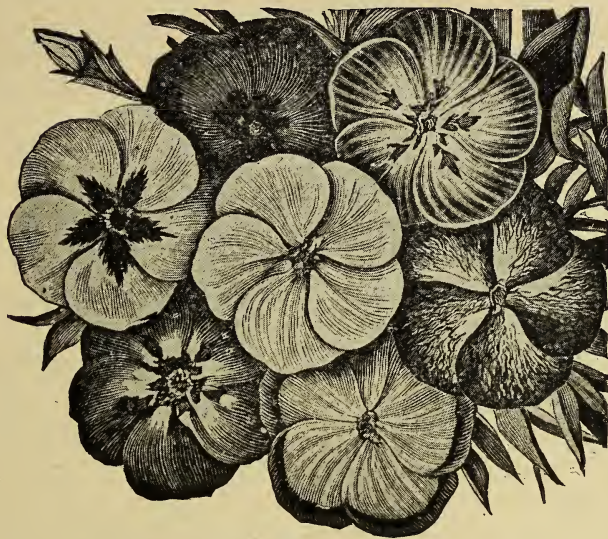
—**Double Mixed.**

Packet, .10

Pyrethrum hP

—**Hybridum.** Hardy perennial, bearing large Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers. .10

—**Aureum.** Golden Feather or Feverfew. Yellow foliage, for edging. Pkt., .05



PHLOX DRUMMONDI



PETUNIA, LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE FRINGED

**Primroses S**

- Chinensis.** Chinese Primroses are lovely and useful plants for pot culture and bloom most freely during winter and spring. Our seed is from the best European growers, remarkable for large fringed flowers of brilliant colors. Pkt., .25
- Malacoides.** Flowers of a delicate lavender, larger than those of the Baby Primrose, on tall, graceful spikes. Packet, .15
- Obconica.** An everblooming Primrose which blooms during eight months of the year. One of the most useful pot plants.
- Gigantea.** Giant flowered mixed. Packet, .15
- Grandiflora.** Are more profuse in bloom, but lack the very large individual flowers of the preceding. Packet, .10

Ricinus or Castor Oil Plant hha

- A rapid growing foliage plant with large palm-like leaves, much used for sub-tropical effects on the lawn, and as center plants for Canna beds.
- Borboniensis Arboreus.** 15 ft. Immense plants, green foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. .15
- Gibsoni.** 5 ft. Bronzy mulberry-colored stems and foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. .15
- Sanguineus.** 6 ft. Green leaves, blood-red stalks and fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. .15
- Zanzibariensis.** 10 to 12 feet high, with leaves measuring about 30 inches across and ranging in color from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems, all having a brilliant luster. Pkt. 5c; oz. .15
- Mixed.** Many sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. .10

Salpiglossis hha

- Highly ornamental plants with large, veined, funnel-shaped flowers, much prized for cutting, and very showy in beds and borders. A bed of these beautiful plants is one of the most striking features of the garden in July and August
- Emperor.** A new class of strong, erect growth, bearing gorgeous flowers of the finest markings; 2 feet. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce .20

Salvia hha

- Flowering Sage. This is one of the most desirable plants for decorative purposes, either used alone or with other plants. The flowers are of the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, produced in endless profusion until late in the fall.
- Splendens.** Bright scarlet; 3 feet. Packet, .05
- Bonfire.** Clara Bedman. Handsome globular bushes; the spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage; 2 feet. Packet, .10
- Zurich.** Compact and rather dwarf of growth. Produces its large, brilliant spikes considerably earlier than other sorts, continuing till frost. Packet, .10

Scabiosa ha

- An old fashioned but most attractive flower. Its abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about 2 inches across; flowerets double, surrounding thimble-shaped cone, giving a fancied resemblance to pin cushion
- Large Flowering Mixed.** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .15
- Snowball.** White. —**The Fairy.** Sky-blue. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, .20

Solanum G

- Capsicastrum Nanum.** Jerusalem Cherry. Fine for pots. Fruit about the size of a cherry, and of bright scarlet color. Packet, .05

Schizanthus hA

Butterfly or Fringe Flower. This is one of the airiest and daintiest flowers. The floescens is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. Packet, .10

Giant Snapdragon hhP

Snapdragons were a feature of the old fashioned garden. Then for a time they were neglected, but presently, when the improved new sorts appeared, they became one of the most fashionable bouquet flowers. Today they are being raised in gardens everywhere, since the splendid flower spikes appearing all summer are as valuable for bedding effects as for cutting. The flowers of our giant strain are very large and are produced on immense, long spikes, making them particularly valuable as cut flowers. For summer bedding the simplest course is to treat Snapdragons as half hardy annuals, sowing seed in February or March, shifting to pans or boxes as may be necessary.

- | | |
|---|--|
| — Brilliant Rose. Clear pink self. | — Cardinal. Most brilliant scarlet. Pkt., .10 |
| — Crescia. Deep scarlet. | — Luteum. Yellow. Packet, .05 |
| — Queen Victoria. Pure white. | — Venus. Clear delicate pink on white ground. Packet, .05 |
| — Mixed. | Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; 1 ounce, .75 |

Stocks hhA

These are among the best and most popular of annuals. In brilliancy of color and sweetness of perfume they are unsurpassed.

- Giant Perfection.** Almost a perpetual bloomer; flowers very large and double. White Pink Crimson Light Blue Dark Blue Canary Mixed. Pkt., .05
- Bismarck.** Of robust, pyramidal growth, producing many long flower spikes, with large, perfectly double flowers. White, rose, lavender, or mixed. .10
- Mammoth White Column.** Snow white; distinguished by magnificent, gigantic double flowers, borne on very long stems, fine for cutting. Packet, .10
- Princess May.** Wallflower-leaved, large pure yellow. Packet, .10
- Beauty of Nice.** A handsome winter stock, bearing in profusion large, sweet-scented flowers, fine for cutting; mixed colors. Packet, .05

Sweet Peas

To grow exhibition flowers of Sweet Peas observe carefully these directions: Early planting is one of the chief factors of success, as early as soil conditions will permit. Select a light open position and dig trenches 18 inches deep and as wide. On the bottom of these place a 3-inch layer of well rotted manure, follow with 4 to 6 inches of soil, then another layer of manure, and top off with soil to which a little bone meal has been added. Plant the seed in this top soil not less than two inches deep. The plants should be thinned to stand about four inches apart, and the soil slightly hilled up to them. When they are about five inches high, provide support for the vines, either brush, wire netting or twine. Cultivate regularly once a week, and water copiously in dry weather. When buds are setting mulch the plants, preferably with rotted manure; give an occasional application of liquid manure during the flowering season, applying same after a rain or thorough watering. Keep the flowers picked; never allow any to form seed pods, as this will surely cause them to stop flowering. If attacked by plant lice, spray with nicotine.



SPENCER TYPE OF SWEET PEAS

—Dallwig's Best Mixed. We make up this mixture by combining in carefully considered proportions all the separate named varieties of Spencer, Unwin and Grandiflora Sweet Peas. Nowhere else can one procure a more magnificent mixture of finely formed and beautifully colored, large flowering Sweet Peas.

Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 40c; 1 pound, 1.25



ORCHID-FLOWERED OR SPENCER TYPE SWEET PEAS

The Spencers are of exceptionally large size with wavy standard and wings, a large percentage bearing four of these immense blossoms to the stem.

	Oz.	½ lb
—Apple Blossom. Shaded deep pink and soft rose on white.....	.25	.75
—Asta Ohn. Charming soft lavender, suffused with mauve.....	.25	.75
—Blanche Ferry. Rose-pink standard; wings white, tinted light pink	.25	.75
—Constance Hinton. Immense size, beautifully frilled glistening white	.50	
—Countess Spencer. Soft rose-pink, shading a little deeper at edges	.25	.75
—Elfrieda Pearson. Large pale pink, the young flowers tinted buff..	.25	.75
—Etta Dyke. Exquisite pure white.....	.25	.75
—Florence Nightingale. The largest and finest pure lavender.....	.25	.75
—Hercules. A larger, deeper Countess Spencer; of giant size.....	.30	1.00
—Illuminator. Rich salmon-orange, overlaid with bright cerise-pink	.50	
—King Edward. Bright crimson-scarlet, of great size and substance	.25	.75
—King White. Gigantic flower of glistening white, faultlessly frilled	.40	1.50
—Margaret Atlee. Salmon-pink on creamy buff ground; beautiful..	.40	1.50
—Mrs. Routzahn. Buff or apricot ground suffused with delicate pink	.25	.75
—Othello. A beautiful rich deep maroon.....	.25	.75
—Primrose. Primrose or creamy yellow.....	.25	.75
—Stirling Stent. Rich glowing deep salmon, suffused with orange..	.25	.75
—Thomas Stevenson. Brilliant orange-scarlet of great size; striking	.25	.75
—Wedgewood. A beautiful wedgewood or bright silvery blue.....	.40	1.50
—White Spencer. Large pure white.....	.25	.75
—Spencer Mixed. These are 'Spencers Mixed', not 'Mixed Spencers'		
that is, the mixture is carefully made up of the named sorts above		
and is neither grown in mixture, nor does it include inferior sorts	.25	.75

Any Spencer variety, 10c per packet.

UNWIN TYPE

In the Unwin type the blossoms are waved like the Spencers but are usually not quite so large, though distinctly larger than those of the Grandiflora type.

	Oz.	½ lb
—Frank Dolby. A large, lovely, light lavender-blue.....	.15	.50
—Gladys Unwin. Clear, bright, light rosy pink.....	.15	.50
—Nora Unwin. Pure white.....	.15	.50

Any Unwin variety, 5c per packet.

STANDARD OR GRANDIFLORA TYPE

The Grandifloras are an older type than the waved sorts and the flowers are not so large, but they are foremost in ease of culture; the following are finest.

	Oz.	½ lb
—Dainty. White, daintily edged with pink.....	.10	.30
—Dorothy Eckford. Magnificent pure white, giant flower.....	.10	.30
—Extra Early Blanche Ferry. The popular pink and white.....	.10	.30
—Flora Norton. Bright clear blue.....	.10	.30
—Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Clear primrose; the best yellow.....	.10	.30
—King Edward VII. Intense bright crimson-scarlet, of largest size..	.10	.30
—Lady Grisel Hamilton. Large soft lavender; one of the best.....	.10	.30
—Lovely. Soft shell-pink; a beautiful flower.....	.10	.30
—Prima Donna. Beautiful soft clear pure pink.....	.10	.30

Any Grandiflora variety, 5c per packet.



Sweet Sultan. See Centaurea.

Sweet William. See Dianthus.

Thunbergia. See Climbing Vines.

Sunflower. See Helianthus.

Verbena hA

The Verbena is one of the most effective bedding plants, unrivalled in the splendor of its dazzling brilliancy of flowers; of low growing decumbent habit, a constant bloomer, excellent for borders and window boxes.

—**Fine Mixed.** Packet, .05

—**Mammoth.** Extra large flowered; seed saved from perfect flowers only.

White Pink Scarlet Purple Mixed. Packet, .10

Vinca tP

—**Rosea.** (Periwinkle). Ornamental free blooming plants with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome salver shaped flowers in pink and white. Packet, .05

Viola—Sweet Violet hhP

There is probably no plant that can equal the Sweet Violet for delicate and delicious fragrance. It always has been and always will be a prime favorite.

—**Semperflorens.** Everblooming, sweet scented, blue. Packet, .05

Viola Cornuta. See Pansies.

Wallflower hhP

The conspicuous spikes of the double German varieties have a charming effect, while the more bushy growth and profuse blooming of the single ones render them exceedingly attractive.

—**Single Mixed.** Packet, .05 Double Mixed. Packet, .10

Zea Japonica hA

A variety of corn with ornamental, green and white leaves. Packet, .05

Zinnia hA

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvement has been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines, and summer hedges. Average height, 2 to 2½ feet.

—**Giant Flowered Mixed.** This is a mixture of the largest Zinnias; plants are of vigorous growth and very profuse of bloom. The flowers are extremely double, and very brilliant in color, showing shades not found in any former collection. Be sure to include this in your order.

Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, .30

—**Crimson.**

Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, .25

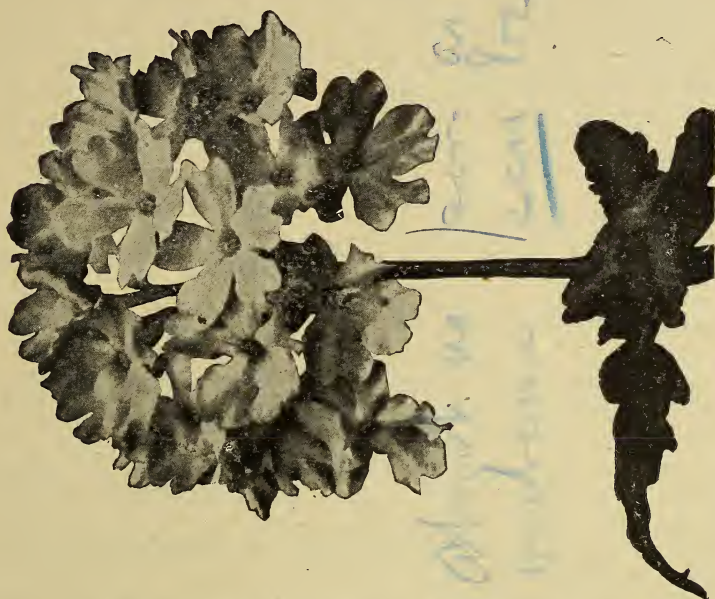
Mixed Flower Seed

This contains many desirable sorts, and is well adapted for use by woodland walks, and naturalizing purposes, as well as general garden work. .05

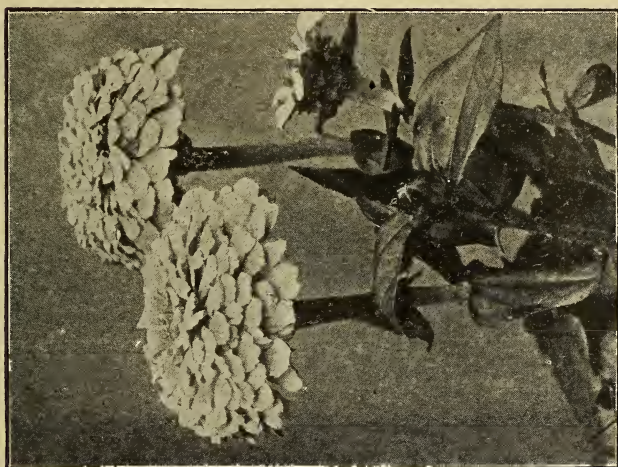
SEEDLING FLOWER PLANTS

We furnish, in due season, seedling plants of the following annuals:—

Aster, Branching. Calendula. Carnation, Margaret. Cosmos. Petunia. Phlox. Salvia. Stocks. Verbena. Zinnia.



MAMMOTH VERBENA



GIANT ZINNIA



CLIMBING VINES FROM SEED

There is no other class of plants that possesses quite so much grace and poetry as pretty trailing or climbing vines. It has been truly said that they are Nature's drapery. They add beauty and attractiveness to the plainest dwelling and should be lavishly trained over windows, porches, and porticos, or wherever they will add finish and effect. They should not be confined to the house alone; outhouses, as barns, henneries, etc., may be attractively covered, and much that is inartistic concealed

Adlumia hB

—**Cirrrosa.** Allegheny Vine. A graceful hardy biennial climber. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden Hair Fern; the flowers are tubeshaped, flesh-colored. The foliage furnishes beautiful material for cut. .10

Balloon Vine hA

Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules; flowers white. Pkt., .05

Scarlet Runner Bean hA

Cultivated chiefly for the beauty of its flowers, though it is also a useful vegetable; keep the seed pods picked; height 6 to 10 feet. Packet, 5c; 1 lb., .25

Canary Bird Vine hA

One of the most charming climbers, bearing an abundance of bright yellow fringed flowers; 10 feet. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, .15

Cobaea Scandens

A rapid growing climber, sometimes attaining a height of 30 feet a season. Flowers bell-shaped, first green, changing to a deep blue-violet. Packet, .05

Dolichos or Hyacinth Bean hA

Of quick growth, the foliage dense and handsome, the flowers abundant and pretty, and the seed pods shining, large, of a purple-violet color. Packet, .05

Ornamental Gourds hA

All of this climbing genus are of rapid growth and produce fruit of peculiar and varied form. Mixed. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .25

Humulus—Japanese Hop hA

It resembles in habit our common hop, but the foliage is more deeply cut, and very dense. An extremely rapid grower. Packet, .05

Ipomoea

—**Coccinea.** Star Ipomoea. Small scarlet flowers in great profusion. Pkt., .05

—**Imperialis, or Japanese Morning Glory.** The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring and of enormous size. Packet 5c; 1 ounce, .20

—**Fancy Frilled and Fringed.** This mixture contains a finer and larger collection of colors with larger flowers, more frilled than the ordinary mixture. The colors vary from pure white to rose, crimson, and carmine, through blues and purples to almost black, some being mottled, striped, penciled and bordered in infinite variety. Packet, 10c; 1 ounce, .30

—**Moonflower.** tA. Large, white, fragrant flowers; start indoors. Packet, .05

—**Purpurea, or Morning Glory.** Mixed. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, .30

—**Quamoclit.** Cypress Vine. Graceful airy foliage and star-shaped flowers. .05

**Ipomoea**

—**Cardinal Climber.** This glorious and absolutely distinct new annual climber is undoubtedly the greatest acquisition in years, and the most beautiful and brilliant climber ever grown. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of twenty-five feet, with beautiful fern-like lacinated foliage, and literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal red flowers from midsummer to frost. The flowers are about 1½ inches in diameter and are borne in clusters of from 5 to 7 each. Sow after May first in sunny situation and rich soil. Packet, .10

Lathyrus hP

—**Latifolius.** Hardy Sweet Pea. Showy, free-flowering, fine for cut. Packet, .05

Lophospermum tA

—**Scandens.** Excellent for hanging baskets; flowers rosy purple. Packet, .05

Maurandia hhP

A climber with tube-shaped flowers which last until late fall. Packet, .05

Mina Lobata hhA

The flowers appear on fork-like racemes rising almost erect out of the dense and luxuriant foliage, buds are at first bright red, but change through orange-yellow to yellowish white when in full bloom; leaves three lobed. Packet, .10

Momordica hhA

—**Balsamina.** Balsam Apple. A rapid growing climber with beautiful, warted, apple-shaped fruit, of a rich golden yellow color, which opens when ripe, disclosing the seeds encased in a carmine covering. Packet, .05

—**Charantia.** Balsam Pear. Resembles above, but is pear-shaped. Packet, .05

Nasturtium. See page 78.

Passion Flower hhP

—**Coerulea.** Handsome rapid climber for greenhouse decorations and sunny positions in the open ground in summer; light blue. Packet .05

Smilax G

Useful greenhouse climber, 8 to 10 feet; foliage small, glossy green. .05

Sweet Peas. See pages 85 to 87.

Thunbergia tP

—**Alata.** A very pretty, rapid growing, tender perennial climber that is usually grown as an annual; prized for window-boxes, vases, hanging-baskets, trellises etc. Known as Black Eyed Susan. Mixed. Packet, .05

Wild Cucumber hA

Useful climber where a rapid and vigorous growth of vine is desired. Has abundant foliage and is thickly covered with sprays of small white, fragrant flowers, followed by numerous prickly seed pods. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, .15

It is part of our business to help people with their garden problems. We offer you service backed by a close knowledge of plant life, secured through years of close plant association—service every garden maker will welcome, and upon which every garden owner may safely rely.



SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND PLANTS

Tuberous Rooted Begonias

These snowy flowers have become very popular and deservedly so. From the time the first flowers expand until frost puts a stop to further blooming they are literally covered with flowers of the richest colors, more brilliant than the most dazzling geraniums. They want protection from the hot sun.

- Single.** White, scarlet, crimson, pink, yellow, orange. Each, 7c; doz., .70
—**Double.** White, scarlet, crimson, pink, yellow. Each, 10c; doz., 1.00

Caladium

Elephants' Ears. One of the finest sub-tropical plants which can be grown in the north. It is of easy culture, the chief requisites being a rich soil and an unlimited supply of water. Very effective in combination with Cannas or Castor Oil Plants. According to size, each, 8c, 10c, and 15c; dozen, 80c, 1.00, and 1.50

Cannas

Enormous brilliant clusters of bloom borne on spikes above broad leaves of green or bronze characterize the improved Cannas of today.

- Note:** We can usually supply dormant roots until April 1. Orders received after that date will be filled with started plants, when ready to set out in May. Dormant roots, each, 10c; per dozen, 1 00 Plants, each 15c; per dozen, 1.50
—**Burbank.** 5 feet. Green foliage; flowers rich canary yellow, spotted crimson,
—**Chas. Henderson.** 4 feet. Green foliage, crimson flowers.
—**Comte de Sachs.** 4 feet. Green foliage; large flowers of clear crimson-scarlet.
—**Egandale.** 4 feet. Bronze foliage, currant red flowers.
—**Florence Vaughan.** 5 feet. Green foliage; golden yellow, dotted with carmine.
—**Klng Humbert.** 4½ feet. Enormous heads of rich brilliant orange scarlet; massive and handsome bronze foliage.
Dormant roots, each, 15c; per dozen, 1 50 Plants, each, 20c; per dozen, 2.00

Cinnamon Vine

This charming climber has beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves, and delicate small white flowers of most delightful odor. Each, 10c; dozen, 1.00

Gloxinia

Beautiful house plants with trumpet-shaped flowers of rich colorings and markings. Each, 10c; dozen, 1.00

Hyacinthus Candicans

Can be used with excellent effect in combination with scarlet gladioli, as it comes into bloom about the same time. The flowers are bell-shaped, pendulous, pure white, slightly fragrant, and borne on stalks 4 feet high. They are quite hardy and may be left out over winter. Each, 5c; dozen, .50

Madeira Vine

A rapid growing graceful vine, with smooth, waxy, dark green leaves, and dainty racemes of tiny, fragrant, white flowers. Each, 5c; dozen, .50

Tuberose

- Double Dwarf Pearl.** Pure white, delightfully fragrant. Each, 5c; dozen, .40



Dahlias

No flower can equal the Dahlia during its season in August and September for brilliance and purity color, variety of form, and profusion of bloom.

After some years of comparative neglect, the Dahlia is steadily regaining its old-time popularity. This is not strange when we consider the wonderful advances which have been made in variety, size, keeping qualities and length of stem. Their brilliant coloring and wonderful variety make them effective as garden plants or for cut.

The varieties which we offer have been selected for their free and continuous flowering qualities, purity of color, and perfection of form. The amateur who wishes to collect a limited number of varieties each the best of its type and color, may do so from our list with every assurance that none will prove inferior. Our collection is constantly being enlarged by the addition of meritorious novelties. Place orders early to assure complete selection. Should our stock of some varieties become exhausted, we shall substitute similar varieties of equal or greater merit than those ordered, unless requested not to do so. We send out only strong field roots.

Cultural Directions

For the successful culture of Dahlias, 3 points must be carefully observed, and any failure may usually be attributed to neglect to follow one or more of these:—

I. Plant late.

II. Plant well separated tubers and prune rigidly.

III. Do not plant in rich soil or overfeed.

I. Dahlias will not produce the best blooms until August, no matter how early you plant them. If planted too early the growth will be considerably advanced by July or August. If the weather at that time is ordinarily hot, the chances are that the growth will be checked, and disappointment will follow. Furthermore, too early planting, when the ground is cold, makes hard, woody growth; then the plants are all foliage and no flowers. A good date is the beginning of June, and planting as late as July has proved wonderfully successful.

II. Planting too many tubers in a hill has a tendency to make Dahlias run to foliage, at the expense of bloom. As soon as the shoots appear, remove all but two or three of the strongest.

III. Dahlias require an open, sunny position, and will do better in light, sandy soil, but it is a mistake to suppose that the soil must be rich; in fact, it is better to use no fertilizer until the plants are about 20 inches high, then mulch with 4 inches of well rotted stable manure, and this should be kept constantly moist. When the buds have set, give an occasional application of liquid manure.

Keep the soil between the plants well stirred; provide stakes to support the plants; and always remove faded flowers promptly. Do not crowd the plants, but give them about 2½ feet each way.

POMPON DAHLIAS

These are shaped like the Show Dahlias, but the flowers are small.

—Allie Mourey. Pinkish white, tipped deep pink.	Each, .15
—Indian Chief. Rich shade of crimson.	Each, .15
—Little Helen. White, suffused blush; very profuse.	Each, .15
—Little May. Bright lemon yellow.	Each, .15



DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

These are the large flowering Dahlias with loose, open outline, flat rather than ball-shaped, with broad, flat petals. They are especially valuable for decorative work as they are strong vigorous growers and can be cut on long stems.

—**Beloit.** Crimson-carmine, shading deeper towards the center, very large and double, of perfect form, the flowers held well above the foliage on long, strong stems. Each, .25

—**Catherine Duer.** Flowers of immense size, open out flat, and show no center. Color the most beautiful glowing red. Each, .15

—**Delice.** The finest pink Decorative Dahlia, excellent in form, perfect in type, superb yet delicate in coloring, it must appeal at once to everyone. Bright pink suffused with lavender-pink. Each, .25

—**Golden West.** The finest yellow Decorative Dahlia; the petals are cleft at the tips, making the flower resemble a chrysanthemum. The color is a bright clear primrose-yellow. Each, .25

—**Hortulanus Viet.** A giant flower of splendid form and of delicate shrimp-pink color, the tip of each petal lightly touched with gold; the whole flower suffused with tints of red and yellow, producing a softness and glow of unusual beauty. Each, .75

—**Hortulanus Witte.** A very large, long stemmed, free-flowering, pure white; a splendid cut flower and exhibition variety. Each, .35

—**Jack Rose.** The color is that of the universal favorite the Jack Rose (General Jacqueminot), from which it derives its name, that rich velvety crimson which appeals so strongly to everyone. Its form is that of an open rose, but always well filled in the center. An ideal cut flower. Each, .25

—**Miss Minnie McCullough.** This is a splendid variety; color is soft yellow overlaid with bronze; a beautiful autumnal tint, particularly handsome under artificial light. Each, .20

—**Mme. Van den Daele.** A charming soft rose with deeper markings, shading to white in the center. Each, .20

—**Souvenir de Gustave Doazon.** The largest Dahlia, simply tremendous in size, yet it impresses one with grace, beauty, and elegance, and never fails to make friends; color a rich scarlet. Each, .20

—**Sylvia.** The fine, shapely flowers are set on very long stems. Of fine form and full to the center, which is white, shading to soft pink at the rim. Each, .15

—**Virginia Maule.** A most delicate blush or shell pink. The immense flowers are borne with stately grace on long, erect stems. An early and profuse bloomer. Each, .20

—**Yellow Colosse.** Flowers of very large size, of perfect form, pure primrose-yellow. Each, .15

SHOW DAHLIAS

Perfectly double, globular or ball-shaped, with quilled, incurved petals.

—**A. D. Livoni.** Beautiful soft pink, full to the center; early and profuse. .15

—**Bon Ton.** Deep garnet. Each, .15

—**Chas. Lanier.** Rich deep yellow; very profuse. Each, .15

—**Dorothy Peacock.** Large, perfect flower of bright sea-shell pink. Each, .20

—**Grand Duke Alexis.** Large, massive flowers, ivory white with a faint tinge of rose. Each, .20



DECORATIVE TYPE OF DAHLIA



CACTUS DAHLIAS

The petals of this class are very long, pointed, and beautifully twisted. They are divided into two classes: True Cactus, with petals long, narrow, incurved or twisted, with sharp points. Hybrid Cactus, with shorter, broader, flatter petals, not so pointed. This type is at present most popular.

—**Countess of Lonsdale.** True Cactus. Beautiful salmon-pink; very large. Most profuse bloomer; one of the best. Each, .15

—**Else.** The base of the petals is of buttercup yellow, gradually passing to amber, finished with a tip of tyrian rose. Each, .20

—**Floradora.** True Cactus. Beautiful glistening scarlet-crimson, with fine-pointed petals. Each, .15

—**Golden Gate.** Hybrid Cactus. Of rich deep golden yellow suffused and shaded fawn. Each, .35

—**Kalif.** Hybrid Cactus. The truly majestic flowers of this remarkable German introduction attain the unusual size of 8 inches in diameter, borne on long, stiff, erect stems. They are of perfect form, brilliant scarlet in color, slightly shaded terra cotta. Most effective for cutting or garden decoration. Each, .50

—**Kriemhilde.** True Cactus. Color a fresh delicate pink, shading to white in the center; of perfect form, profuse bloomer. Stem is strong, holding the flower up well, making it especially fine for cut. Each, .20

—**Marguerite Bouchon.** True Cactus. Beautiful shade of soft, yet brilliant light pink, with large white center and white tips. The largest pink Cactus Dahlia; of perfect form; wonderfully productive; probably the most beautiful among the Cactus. Each, .50

—**Master Carl.** Hybrid Cactus. Very large flower of perfect form, with gracefully curved petals; bright amber. Each, .20

—**Rheinkoenig.** Hybrid Cactus. Pure snow-white flowers of splendid form, five inches and over in diameter. These are of great substance, lasting splendidly when cut. They are borne on long, stiff stems held well above the foliage, making it as valuable for garden decoration as for cut. Each, .25

—**Thuringia.** True Cactus. Clear, bright, fiery red. Each, .15

—**Winsome.** A fine pure white, of beautiful form, with twisted, incurved petals; long, erect stems. Each, .20

—**Wolfgang von Goethe.** Hybrid Cactus. A large, well formed bloom of rich apricot color with carmine shadings. Each, .35

CENTURY SINGLE DAHLIAS

Of free-branching habit; early, profuse, continuous bloomers; flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches across, on very long stems; splendid for cutting.

—**Crimson Century.** Rich deep crimson, shaded maroon, with rose halo around a yellow disc. Each, .20

—**Rose-Pink Century.** Clear rose-pink; very large. Each, .20

—**Scarlet Century.** Brilliant scarlet, with a golden disc. Each, .20

—**Twentieth Century.** Intense rosy crimson, with white tips and a white disc around the yellow center. As the season advances, the flowers become lighter, changing to almost pure white suffused with soft pink. Each, .20

—**White Century.** Snow-white, with large, overlapping petals. Each, .20

—**Big Chief.** A duplex Century, differing from the regular type in having two or more rows of petals, while still retaining the general appearance of the original type. Rich crimson with maroon shadings on margins. Each, .20



CACTUS TYPE OF DAHLIA

**PEONY DAHLIAS**

The extra long, wiry stems of this new class of Dahlias are crowned with flowers composed of several rows of petals surrounding a conspicuous yellow disc. The petals are curiously curved, giving the flower the form of a semi-double peony.

- Germania.** Brilliant carmine; fluffy, artistic flower. Each, .20
- Geisha.** Rich combination of scarlet and gold, the center being yellow, which becomes suffused with and deepens to scarlet at the center of the petals, shading lighter at the edges. Petals peculiarly twisted and curled. Each, .50
- Hon. R. L. Borden.** Large; distinct, rich, golden bronze. One of the finest of recent introductions. Each, .25
- Queen Emma.** A charming shade of hollyhock-pink, the inner petals margined with gold. A very large and magnificent sort. Each, .20
- Queen Wilhelmina.** Immense, fluffy pure white, contrasting finely with its yellow center. Very profuse bloomer. Each, .20

Gladiolus

The Gladiolus is one of the most decorative plants in the garden, and as a cut flower lends itself readily to any arrangement. If the spikes are cut when the lowest flower is in bloom, the others will open in succession and remain fresh a week or ten days. No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor than the Gladiolus; this could not well be otherwise, for in addition to the great intrinsic merit of the flower, it is very easy to grow. Gladioli will thrive in almost any good soil except a stiff clay. They require full sunlight, and are liable to injury only from rank manure. Plant them 6 to 9 inches apart and 3 inches deep.

- America.** Beautiful soft flesh pink, very light, slightly tinged with lavender, which gives it the delicate coloring of a lœlia; strong erect spike of the largest flowers, set to show to the best advantage.
- Augusta.** Pure white, with blue anthers.
- Baron J. Hulot.** Rich velvety violet-blue; in combination with yellow it is truly exquisite. Tall and slender.
- Canary Bird.** A fine clear canary yellow, pleasing and attractive.
- Halley.** Large flowers of lovely salmon-pink, lower segments blotched yellow with carmine markings.
- Kunderdi Glory.** The broadly expanded, wide-open flowers all face in the same direction and are carried on straight, stout stalks, fully 3½ feet. Each petal is exquisitely ruffled and fluted. The color is a delicate cream-pink, with a most attractive crimson stripe in the center of each lower petal.
- May.** Pure white, flaked rosy crimson.
- Mrs. Francis King.** Always very vigorous and healthy, free from disease in bulb and leaf; has a long effective flower spike, with individual flowers 4 inches across, and with 5 or 6 flowers open on a spike at one time; color is a brilliant vermilion-scarlet, very effective both in daylight and under artificial light.
- Mrs. Frank Pendleton.** One of the most exquisitely colored and formed Gladiolus in our entire list. The color is a delicately flushed salmon-pink, extending to the reverse side of the petals as well as to the center; the beauty is enhanced by a rich maroon blotch on the three lower petals. The very large blooms are wide open and are arranged individually on the very slender but wiry stems.



GLADIOLUS, ROCHESTER WHITE

**Gladiolus—Continued**

—**Niagara.** In type this resembles America. Delicate cream-yellow with the two lower petals blending to canary yellow; throat is splashed with carmine; very large, open flowers on tall, straight spikes.

—**Panama.** A seedling of America which resembles the parent variety in every way except that it is a deeper pink. A grand sort which evokes words of praise wherever exhibited. Spike very long with flowers large and well arranged.

—**Peace.** Immense pure white flowers with a touch of pale carmine-violet in the lower petals, on tall, graceful spikes; beautiful and refined variety.

—**Princes.** One of the finest and most perfect varieties, with very broad and handsome foliage, and brilliant amaryllis-like blooms, of rich crimson with broad white blotches on the lower petals.

—**Rochester White.** The purest white ever offered. The petals are clear white into the throat, and the very fact that the anthers and pollen are white place it in a class superior to other whites. The plant is strong and vigorous and grows very erect. The spikes are well supported and large, foliage broad and clean.

—**Wild Rose.** A remarkable variety of very bright rose, delicate and pretty.

Price List of Gladioli

	Ea.	Doz.	100		Ea.	Doz.	100
America.....	04	40	250	Panama.....	10	100	700
Augusta.....	04	40	250	Peace.....	15	150	1200
Baron J. Hulot.....	06	60	350	Princes.....	06	60	400
Canary Bird.....	12	120	800	Rochester White....	15	150	1200
Halley.....	06	60	400	Wild Rose.....	10	100	800
Kunderd Glory.....	08	75	500	Light and White....	04	35	250
May.....	06	60	400	Pink Shades.....	03	30	200
Mrs. Francis King...	04	40	250	Red and Scarlet....	03	25	175
Mrs. Frank Pendleton	15	150	1000	Good Mixed.....	02	20	125
Niagara.....	10	85	600				

Postage extra.

—**Dallwig's Special Collection of Gladioli.** We put up this magnificent collection for the express purpose of being able to supply many of our customers who want something decidedly better than the usual run of mixtures. It is the highest quality blending of the many excellent named varieties offered by us, and will insure results which cannot be had in any other mixture. Per dozen, .60

Lilies

—**Auratum.** The glorious gold-banded Lily of Japan, and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory white flowers are thickly studded with crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at its edges into the white; deliciously fragrant. Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50; 100, 9.00

—**Speciosum Album.** Beautiful recurved petals, pure white with a greenish band through the center of each petal; fragrant. Each, 20c; dozen, 1.75; 100, 12 00

—**Speciosum Melpomene.** Flowers frosted white, spotted, clouded and bearded pinkish-crimson; petals deeply recurved. Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50; 100, 10.00

—**Speciosum Rubrum.** The magnificent flowers are white with deep rosy or crimson band on each petal, with deeper colored spots between. They are five to six inches in diameter, very fragrant, and have all the hardness of the Speciosum class. Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50, 100, 9.00

—**Tigrinum Splendens.** Improved Tiger Lily. Orange-red, spotted black.

Each, 10c; dozen, 1.00; 100, 7.00



HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Nothing for the cost adds so much cheer to the home grounds, rendering them attractive and interesting throughout the growing season, as Hardy Perennials. There is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom, and a good selection of these plants will make the garden a source of unflagging interest. With hardy perennials it is within the power of every person of taste to make a perfect picture of his garden by artistic grouping. Their further value in providing cut flowers for the house must not be forgotten.

They require the least possible care and attention, as when planted in well-enriched soil they live for years, annually increasing in size of plant and wealth of bloom. They need only a little stirring of the soil now and then during the early spring and summer months, with a fair mulching of coarse manure after the ground is frozen in the fall.

Unless you plant a hardy garden, you will miss the beauty of the Hardy Asters, the chief glory of the garden in the fall, with the riot of color furnished by the tumbling, billowy masses of flowers, in every shade of purple, violet, blue, lavender, pink and white; the Columbines, graceful in foliage and bloom and exquisite in coloring; the Campanulas, which include the Blue Bells of Scotland; the charming Japanese Anemone, strikingly beautiful in the autumn garden; the Chrysanthemums, dainty pompoms, graceful singles and showy large flowered kinds, all gay and beautiful late in October, when garden flowers are very rare; the brilliant Gaillardias, which impart such gaiety and joyous exuberance to a garden with their masses of red and yellow; the beautiful gauze-like flowers of Gypsophila, Baby's Breath, a splendid foil among strong colors; the stately Hollyhock, a blaze of color throughout the summer; the rare and ethereal beauty of the German Iris in its soft, iridescent coloring, and its frail orchid-like formation; the

Planning the Hardy Border





Japan Iris, in its magnificent blaze of splendor; the Larkspurs, the loveliest of all the tall blue-flowered hardy perennials, whose stately spikes of bloom waving in the breeze transform the garden into a swelling sea of glory; the gorgeous Oriental Poppies, whose blood red color fires the imagination with visions of the mystic Orient; the Hardy Phlox, redolent in its associations with the old-fashioned garden; the Peonies, those great big-hearted flowers of June; and a host of others, too numerous to mention

COLOR ARRANGEMENT IN HARDY BORDERS

Here there is a splendid chance for the display of individuality and taste. Strive for harmony, rather than for abrupt contrasts, and where possible seek for large effects. Patchiness should be avoided, colors should blend, and where a transition is otherwise difficult, we can always avail ourselves of white and green, the great harmonizers.

Purple and lilac group well together, but should be kept apart from red and pink. Pass to the brighter and warmer colors through the medium of white and pale yellow. These two colors are also the best to approach blues. Blue has the extraordinary quality of lending distance and depth to the garden, and will increase its apparent area. Beautiful effects are possible with blue alone, massed against a background of foliage.

The warm colors blend readily, so there is seldom any difficulty in handling reds, pinks, orange and yellow, with white as a peacemaker.

A well-planned and well-planted garden of hardy plants begins its season with earliest spring, and almost every day something new comes into bloom, furnishing a constant variation, so different from the monotony of formal beds. The hardy garden is never tiresome; its past is a pleasant memory, its future a delightful anticipation.

Our blue print shows a combination shrubbery and plant border, shrubs arranged as a background with a foreground and pockets of hardy perennial plants and bulbs. This plan can be varied times without number to meet any choice of material, outline, or scope.



USEFUL LISTS OF PERENNIALS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

For Backgrounds	Dwarf for Edges	For Cutting	For Showy Masses
Asters, in variety	Alyssum	Campanula	Aster
Boltonia	Anemone	Coreopsis	Gaillardia
Bocconia	Arabis alpina	Delphinium	Hollyhocks
Campanula pyra.	Aster alpinus	Daisy, Shasta	Iris
Campanula latif.	Bellis	Gaillardia	Larkspur
Delphinium	Campanula carp.	Gypsophila	Peonies
Digitalis	Dianthus plumar.	Helianthus	Phlox
Helenium	Funkia	Heliopsis	Poppies
Helianthus	Iberis	Iris	Tritoma
Hibiscus	Lily of the Valley	Lily of the Valley	
Hollyhocks	Myosotis	Peonies	
Physostegia	Platycodon	Phlox	
Pyrethrum uligi.	Sedum	Rudbeckia	
Rudbeckia	Tunica	Tritoma	
Yucca	Veronica	Veronica	

For Airy Effects

Aquilegia
Boltonia
Gypsophila
Thalictrum

Select List of Hardy Perennial Plants

We have confined this list to the most widely known and most often called for varieties, of which we have a heavy stock. In addition we have many sorts in more limited quantities. If there is any you wish, and do not see listed here, please write us; we probably have it. For convenience, this list includes also that class of plants known as Biennials, among which are some of the Campanulas, Dianthus, etc.

Achillea. Yarrow.

—**Millefolium Roseum.** Finely cut deep green foliage, bright rose flowers; 2 feet.

—**Tarmerica, The Pearl.** Double white, 2 feet, blooms all summer, fine for cutting.

Aconitum. Monkshood. Erect growing plants with palmately divided foliage and bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers; very effective; does well in the shade.

—**Autumnale.** Purplish blue, 4 feet high, blooming in August and September.

—**Napellus.** Fine rich dark blue, 3 feet, August and September.

Alyssum Saxatile Compactum. 1 foot; flat heads of bright yellow flowers in early spring; fine for borders or rockeries.

Amsonia Salicifolia. Shrubby plant with willow-leaved foliage and blue flowers.

Anchusa Italica, Dropmore Variety. One of the most beautiful blue perennials, height 4 feet, forgetmenot-like blue flowers in great profusion, lasting in bloom nearly two months. Needs a light, rich, well drained soil, as it is not reliably hardy on heavy, wet soil. Planted with Miss Lingard Phlox or Coreopsis will make a lovely garden picture. Each, 20c; dozen, 2.00

Anemone. Windflower. A charming perennial of simple culture. It should be planted in spring, and will do best on rich soil, well drained. They are best in groups of not less than three plants.

—**Japanese.** These are valuable for cutting, grow from two to three feet high, and brighten the hardy border in late fall when flowers are scarce.

—**Alba.** Single white flowers, 2½ inches across, of snowy purity.

—**Alice.** Very large flowers of clear salmon-pink; beautiful.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50



- Anemone, Japanese, Prince Henry.** Double flowering, bright deep red.
 — **Queen Charlotte.** Color silvery pink; semi-double; splendid for cutting.
 — **Rosea.** Bright rose-pink.
 — **Whirlwind.** Semi-double, glistening white.
 — **Pennsylvanica.** 1 ft. White, fine for colonizing, blooms from June to August.
 — **Sylvestris.** Snowdrop Windflower. Satiny white, 8 inches, April and May.
Anthemis Tinctora. Golden yellow, daisy-like flowers all summer; 18 inches.

Aquilegia or Columbine

In the garden of hardy flowers the Columbines or Aquilegias deserve distinguished consideration and a place of honor. Lovely and graceful in foliage and bloom, exquisite in coloring, absolutely hardy and thrive in sun or shade. The blooming period of the various sorts extends from April to August, June being the chief month. They range in height from one to three feet.

- **Alpina Superba.** Blue and white, 2½ feet, June and July.
 — **Californica Hybrida.** Long-spurred hybrids in various colors; 3 feet.
 — **Canadensis.** The native scarlet and yellow Columbine; 2 feet.
 — **Chrysantha.** Bright clear yellow, with very long spurs, 3 feet.
 — **Fl. Pl.** Double golden yellow, 3 feet.
 — **Coerulea.** Rocky Mountain Columbine. One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals bright blue, petals white; long spurred.
 — **Flabellata Nana.** Pure white, dwarf, splendid for rockeries.
 — **Glandulosa.** Deep blue with white corolla; April and May; 1 foot.
 — **Helena.** Rich deep blue with pure white corolla; 2 feet.
 — **Nivea Grandiflora.** Large pure white, 18 inches high.
 — **Skinneri.** Crimson sepals lined light green, greenish-yellow petals, red spurs.
 — **Truncata.** Orange-scarlet, 1 foot.

Artemisia Stelleriana. Old Woman. Deeply cut, silvery foliage, 2 feet, white.

Asclepias Tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. Brilliant orange, July and August; 2 feet.

Asters

The chief glory of the garden in the fall is the riot of color furnished by the tumbling, billowy masses of the hardy asters in every shade of purple, violet, blue, lavender, pink, and white. All are absolutely hardy.

- **Alpinus.** Mountain Daisy. Bright purple-blue, good for edging, 6 inches.
 — **Albus.** A white flowering form of Alpinus; June.
 — **Amellus.** Bluish-violet, large flowers of Marigold shape, September, 1½ feet.
 — **Longifolia Formosissima.** Bright violet, 3 feet, September and October.
 — **Novae Angliae.** Showy bright violet-purple, 4 feet, September and October.
 — **Mrs. F. W. Raynor.** Large rich crimson-purple, very profuse, 5 feet.
 — **Rosea.** Purplish-mauve, 4 feet.
 — **Novae Belgiae, Edna Mercia.** Rose, 3 feet, September and October.
 — **F. W. Burbidge.** Heliotrope, 4 feet.
 — **Madonna.** White, 3 feet.
 — **Robert Parker.** Exquisite pure lavender, 3 feet.
 — **Thos. S. Ware.** Lilac-mauve, 4 feet.
 — **Sub-Coeruleus.** Bluish-violet flowers 2 inches across in June and July; 1 foot.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50



Bocconia Cordata. Plume Poppy. Large heart-shaped leaves and creamy white panicles in July and August; 7 feet.

Boltonia. False Chamomile. Large, single, aster-like flowers in great profusion from July to October; very showy.

—**Asteroides.** White, 5 to 6 feet.

—**Latisquama.** Delicate pink, suffused with lavender; 4 to 5 feet.

Campanula or Bellflower

Nothing can surpass in grace the clusters of delicate blue and white flower bells that distinguish the Campanulas or Bellflowers. They are indispensable plants of much variety of form, some being of tall and imposing habit, while others are dwarf, compact little plants suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. The dominant color of this extensive and exquisite family is blue, but there are also white varieties and a few pink.

—**Alliariaefolia.** Long pure white bells in June and July, height 3 feet.

—**Carpatica.** Carpathian Hare-Bell. Clear blue, 8 inches, fine for rockeries.

—**Alba.** A white flowering form of above.

—**Glomerata.** Clustered Bellflower. Dense clusters of globular violet-blue flowers from June to August; 1½ feet.

—**Acaulis.** Deep blue, 6 inches.

—**Groszeki.** Rich deep blue flowers all summer; 2 feet.

—**Lactiflora.** Pale blue flowers very abundantly produced in June and July; 3 ft.

—**Alba.** Pure white, 3 to 4 feet.

—**Latifolia Macrantha.** Purplish-blue, May and June, 4 feet.

—**Medium.** Canterbury Bells. A biennial, 3 feet, June-July. White, pink, blue,

—**Calycanthema.** Cup and Saucer. Biennial; very large bell or trumpet, surrounded by a collar. White, pink, blue.

—**Persicifolia.** Peach Bells. Blue salver-shaped flowers in June and July; 1½ ft.

—**Alba.** A white form of the above.

—**Grandiflora.** Very large flowering blue.

—**Grosse Glocke.** Extra large bells of blue color, 2 feet.

—**Pyramidalis.** Chimney Bellflower. Pyramids 4 to 5 feet high, densely set with large salver-like blue flowers, very fine; September.

—**Alba.** A white form of the above.

—**Rotundifolia.** Blue Bells of Scotland. 1 foot; June to August.

—**Trachelium.** Coventry Bells. 2 to 3 feet; purple; June and July.

Chrysanthemum

—**Hardy Japanese.** As cut flowers these cannot be surpassed, coming at a season when all flowers are scarce, October and into November. S stands for Single, P for Pompon, L for Large Flowering.

—**Allentown.** L Golden brown.

—**Daybreak.** L Soft shrimp pink.

—**Flossie.** L Silvery pink.

—**Julia Lagravere.** L Rich garnet.

—**Little Bob.** P Red.

—**Sunshine.** P Golden yellow.

—**White Flora.** P White.

—**Baby.** P Miniature lemon yellow.

—**Daisy.** S Light pink, yellow center.

—**Gloire de France.** L Silvery pink.

—**King Henry.** L Sulphur white.

—**Rosy Morn.** L Rosy pink.

—**The Hub.** L Splendid white.

Any variety, each, 20c; dozen, 2.00

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50



Chrysanthemum Arcticum. Pure white, daisy-like flowers, 2 inches in diameter, produced in great profusion during September and October; height 18 inches.

—**Shasta Daisy, Alaska.** Bears immense flowers of purest white; long, wiry stem.

Centaurea. Hardy Cornflower. Desirable border plant and good for cutting.

—**Dealbata.** Bright rose, July to September, 18 inches.

—**Montana.** Large deep bluish-violet flowers from July to September; 18 inches.

—**Alba.** A white form of above.

—**Orientalis.** Pretty light yellow, 2½ feet, July.

—**Ruthenica.** Pale yellow or straw colored, one of the best; 3 feet, July.

Clematis Integrifolia. Erect shrubby plants, 3 feet, indigo-blue flowers in July.

—**Recta.** White flowers borne in large, showy cluster during July, 2½ feet.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora. A mass of golden yellow daisy-like flowers all summer, on long, graceful stems; invaluable for cutting; 2 feet.

Delphinium or Larkspur

The modern Delphinium is one of the loveliest of all the tall, blue-flowered hardy perennials. Larkspurs add a color (blue) to the garden, which is none too plentiful, the foliage is graceful, and the habit stately. They bloom abundantly in midsummer, and can be had later on by cutting back immediately after blooming. Thus it is possible to have flowers right up to frost.

The blue in Larkspur flowers runs through the whole gamut from palest azure tints to the deepest and most exquisite hues of amethyst and purple, glistening with a wondrous metallic sheen peculiar to this lovely flower. Blue has the extraordinary quality of lending distance and depth to the garden, and will apparently increase its area. Planted in small groups or in great masses, as a background to the hardy border, or in combination with shrubs, they are alike beautiful. Delphinium and Madonna Lilies makes a combination which should rejoice the eyes of all flower lovers.

Delphiniums are not exacting and their culture is very simple. They do well in any ordinary garden soil, to which some well rotted manure may be added. Liberal watering, especially in dry weather, is necessary to secure blooms of greatest size and beauty. In late fall a little coal-ashes should be sifted over the crowns, to protect them from the white grub.

We confidently recommend the increasing use of Delphiniums, secure in the conviction that no garden owner who once realizes the value of these glorious flowers would ever dispense with them.

—**Belladonna.** Azure blue, very beautiful, free and continuous, 3 to 4 feet. .20

—**Chincensis.** Dark blue, with fine feathery foliage, 1½ to 2 feet.

—**Alba.** A white flowering form of the above.

—**Elatum.** Bee Larkspur. Dark blue, extra long spikes, 5–6 ft.; one of the best.

—**Coelestinum.** Light blue.

—**Formosum.** The most popular and considered by many the best. Rich deep blue flowers with a white center, produced on long spikes. 4 feet.

—**Coelestinum.** Very beautiful large light blue; height 3 feet.

—**Gold Medal Hybrids.** The choicest hybrids, embracing light and dark shades.

—**Hendersoni.** Deepest, richest violet-blue with a distinct white center; 4 feet.

—**Nudicaule.** Brilliant scarlet; a dwarf variety, 1½ to 2 feet high.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50



Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. Ours is a splendid strain of large flowering single and double sorts in a very great variety of colors; June and July; 1½ ft.

—**Deltoides.** Maiden Pink. 9 inches, fine for rockeries, single rose-pink flowers.

—**Latifolius Atracoccineus.** Hybrid Sweet William. A beautiful summer bedding variety, producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson double flowers. 1½ feet.

—**Mohrenkoenig.** Dark crimson.

—**Plumarius.** Hardy Garden Pinks with sweet, clove-scented flowers, 1 foot.

—**Pl.** Double flowering.

—**Gertrude.** Maroon. — **Her Majesty.** White. — **Lord Lyon.** Deep pink.

Dielytra Eximia. Plumy Bleeding Heart. Finely cut foliage, 1 foot.

—**Spectabilis.** The old-fashioned Bleeding Heart with long racemes of pink heart-shaped flowers in May and June; 3 feet.

Digitalis Gloxiniaeflora. This is a beautiful strain of the popular old-fashioned Foxglove, in finely spotted varieties of white, pink, and purple. July and Aug.

Echinops Ritro. Globe Thistle. Globular heads of steel-blue flowers; 4 feet.

Eupatorium. Thoroughwort. Both the foliage and the dense heads of minute flowers resemble Ageratum. Splendid for cut; bloom in August and September.

—**Ageratoides.** Pure white, 3 feet.

—**Purpureum.** Purple, 3 to 4 feet.

Funkia. Plaintain or Day Lily. Have massive foliage and lily-like flowers in terminal racemes. Effective in front of shrubbery, under trees, or any shaded position. Bloom in August, height 1 to 1½ feet.

—**Lancifolia.** Blue. — **Ovata.** Purple. — **Sieboldiana.** Lilac. — **Subcordata.** White

—**Undulata Variegata.** Foliage silvery white lined green; flowers lilac.

Gaillardia Grandiflora. Blanket Flower. Nothing imparts such gaiety and joyous exuberance to a garden as an abundance of Gaillardias. Their honest open faces greet you every day from July to October. How they revel in the sunshine! What tumbling, billowy masses of red and yellow! A garden without Gaillardias would be like a home without the merry voices of happy children.

Geum Coccineum, Mrs. Bradshaw. Large brilliant crimson-scarlet buttercup-like double flowers all summer; height 15 inches. Suitable for borders or rockeries.

Grasses, Hardy Ornamental. These may be effectively used in the hardy border, and are particularly fine along the margins of streams, ponds, and lakes. All prefer a heavy but rich soil, and an abundance of water.

—**Arrhenatherum bulbosum folia variegata.** Green and white, 6 to 8 inches.

—**Elymus Glaucus.** 2 feet, narrow glaucous silvery foliage.

—**Eulalia Gracillima.** Japan Rush. Arching narrow green foliage, 5 feet.

— **— Japonica Variegata.** Long narrow leaves, striped green and white; 5 feet.

— **— Zebrina.** Zebra Grass. Green foliage with horizontal yellow bands; 5 ft.

—**Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata.** Variegated Ribbon Grass. 12 to 15 inches.

Gypsophila Paniculata. Baby's Breath. Gauze-like minute white flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Heliopsis. Similar to Helianthus, dwarfer and earlier, 3 feet. July and August.

—**Pitcheriana.** Deep golden yellow.

—**Scabra Major.** Orange.

Heuchera Sanguinea. Graceful arching sprays of small coral-red blossoms, rising to a height of 1½ feet; splendid for rockeries. June to August.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50



Helenium. Sneeze-wort. Among the best of the hardy perennials blooming during August and September. Tall, stout stems with broad-spreading clusters of daisy-like flowers.

—**Autumnale Superbum.** Golden yellow, 5 feet.

—**Grandicephalum Striatum.** Dark orange striped crimson, 3 to 4 feet, July-Aug.

—**Hoopesi.** Orange-yellow, early flowering, June to August, 2 feet.

—**Pumilum Magnificum.** Smothered with yellow blossoms all summer; 1½ feet.

—**Riverton Beauty.** Lemon yellow with dark cone, 4 feet, August and September.

—**Riverton Gem.** Rich crimson-brown and old gold; 4 ft., August and September.

Helianthus. Hardy Sunflowers. These are admirable for the hardy border or for planting with shrubbery. All are fine for cutting.

—**Maximiliana.** Small flowering golden yellow, 5 to 7 feet, October.

—**Mollis.** Lemon yellow, August and September, 4 feet.

—**Multiflorus Pl.** Double golden yellow, August and September, 4 feet.

—**Soleil d'Or.** Double yellow flowers, 4 inches in diameter; 4 to 5 feet.

—**Orygalis.** Long narrow willowy drooping foliage, 6 to 7 feet, September.

—**Rigidus, Miss Mellish.** Very large semi-double flowers with very long petals of golden yellow. Blooms in September and October; height 6 feet.

—**Tomentosa.** Rich golden yellow, August and September, 4 feet.

Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily. Bloom during June and July, grow 3 to 4 feet.

—**Apricot.** Very distinct and pretty, rich apricot. —**Flava.** Deep lemon yellow.

—**Fulva.** Tawny Day Lily; orange.

—**Kwanso pl.** Double orange-bronze.

—**Middendorfi.** Deep orange-yellow. —**Thunbergi.** Rich lemon, later than Flava.

Hibiscus. Mallow. Noble shrub-like plants, with handsome green foliage, and bearing throughout the summer large bright flowers, from 3 to 5 inches across.

—**Crimson Eye.** Creamy white flowers with large crimson center.

—**Millaris.** Flesh pink tinged deeper towards the center.

—**Mallow Marvels.** Enormous flowers, richest shades crimson, pink, white. .30

Hollyhocks. Among the very finest of old hardy garden plants, the Hollyhocks still hold a proud place and may be termed one of the great powers of July. They have the largest flowers and widest range of colors among tall garden plants, combined with vigor, hardiness, noble aspect, and stately beauty.

—**Double.** Maroon, pink, salmon, scarlet, white, yellow.

—**Single.** Mixed.

Iberis. Perennial Candytuft. Form dense masses of pretty evergreen foliage.

—**Gibraltarica.** Lilac, May and June, 10 inches. —**Sempervirens.** White, 10 in.

Iris. See succeeding pages.

Liatris. Blazing Star or Gay Feather. Do well in dry soils. July to September.

—**Pycnostachya.** Rosy purple, 4 feet.

—**Scariosa.** Deep purple, 3 to 4 feet.

Lily of the Valley. No garden is complete without a few clumps of these fragrant flowers. Spikes of graceful white bells, delicious fragrance. Clumps, each .25

Lobelia Cardinalis. Rich fiery cardinal, 2½ ft., Aug.-Sept. Want deep moist soil.

Lupinus. Among our most beautiful plants. Spikes pea-shaped flowers, 3 feet.

—**Polyphyllus.** Clear blue.

—**Albus.** White.

—**Roseus.** Rose.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50



The Iris

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris that appeals irresistibly to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful leads them to seek close acquaintance with it. The rare and ethereal beauty of its soft, iridescent coloring and its frail, orchid-like formation are likely to pass unnoticed by the careless observer. But to him, who stops to gaze into the depths of the Iris flower, and comes under its magic spell, a new world is opened. As C. S. Harrison wrote: "You linger spellbound and fascinated. You go and come again, and keep coming. You cannot help it. They feed the soul's highest conception of beauty and are prophetic of the 'glory to be revealed'."

Iris are so easily grown that anyone may succeed. As a rule they are sun-loving plants, preferring good drainage, and may be grown in a dry soil where little else will thrive.

In arranging an Iris garden much depends on the taste of the owner. Along walks and drives, the borders of the shrubbery, and near the waterside may be found ideal locations. As a rule, broad masses of one variety look best, and wonderful landscape effects may thus be obtained. The dwarf varieties make a very pretty edging to large beds, and are very effective in front of the taller.

Iris are invaluable as cut flowers. If they are taken as the buds are about to open, and allowed to expand indoors, the colors will be much richer, and they will last a long time, for as fast as one flower fades the next bud will take its place, till all have opened.

Iris Germanica—German Iris

Under this head are included all the varieties of Iris Germanica and closely related species, with their many hybrid forms, and all their wonderful combinations of color. They are often called the "Orchids of the Garden", and well they may be, for they outrival the orchid in the delicacy and wide range of their colors. A dry, sunny location suits them best. Barely cover the rhizomes, and avoid fresh manure when planting.

S indicates the erect petals or standards; F the falls.

- Asiatica.** Very large; S pale blue, long falls of rich purple-blue. Late.
- Aurea.** S and F clear golden yellow, very fine, 4 feet.
- Blue Bird.** (Purple Queen). S and F rich violet-purple.
- Canary Bird.** S bright yellow, F deeper.
- Celeste.** S pale lavender, F deeper lavender, 2½ feet.
- Charles Dickens.** S blue, F blue veined with purple.
- Comte de St. Clair.** S and F white with wide blue border, 2½ feet; a grand sort.
- Cubero.** S golden yellow, F yellow veined purple.
- Darius.** S rich canary yellow, F lilac, margined white, 20 inches.
- Don Carlos.** S blue, F violet.
- Dr. Parnot.** S blue, F dark violet, penciled white at base.
- Flavescens.** Delicate shade of soft yellow, large, sweet scented, 30 inches.
- Florentina.** Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender; 2 feet.
- Florentina Alba.** Pearly white, free flowering, 26 inches.
- Gen. Grant.** S pale lemon; F purple striped white on lower half, edged lemon.
- Heteranth.** S bright blue, F deeper, very fine; early.
- Honorabilis.** S fine yellow, F maroon, 18 inches.
- Lady Stump.** S light blue, F dark blue.



GERMAN IRIS, PALLIDA DALMATICA



Iris Germanica—German Iris

- L'Africaine. S rosy purple, F crimson, tipped white.
- Lila. S yellow, F crimson, veined white.
- Lord Macauley. S old gold, F crimson, striped yellow.
- Madame Chereau. S and F white, daintily frilled violet; 32 inches.
- Mrs. C. Darwin. S white, F white, lightly veined purple; 20 inches.
- Oroya. S purple, F purple, penciled white.
- Pallida Dalmatica. S fine lavender, F clear deep lavender; large, sweet scented; 4 feet
Each, 20c; dozen, 2.00
- Pallida Speciosa. S dark lavender, shaded lighter; F shaded light purple.
- Pauline. S bright blue, F dark blue.
- Pecutum, White, bordered light blue; tall and late.
- Pres. Thiers. S mauve, brown base, F purple, striped white.
- Queen of May. S lovely light rose-lilac, F lilac blended white, beautiful. 32 in.
- Rebecca. S golden yellow, F yellow, veined brown.
- Sans Souci. S golden, F crimson-brown. 20 inches.
- Shakespeare. S straw-yellow, veined with burnt umber; F deep carmine-violet.
- Ulysses. S bright yellow, F yellow, veined white.
- Victory. S bronze, F violet., striped white, yellow at base.
- Virgin. S pale lavender, F deep purple veined white.
- Zephyr. Sky-blue.

Iris Pumila

These are earlier than the German and are very dwarf, only about 6 inches.

- Pumila. S violet-blue, F deep violet-purple, white beard.
- Cyanea. Rich royal purple, with blackish shadings.
- Eburna. White, shaded cream. —The Bride. White, with creamy beard.

Iris Siberica and Orientalis

Small flowered, with narrow grassy foliage and tall stems, fine for cutting.

- Orientalis. Brilliant blue. —Snow Queen. White.
- Siberica. Purplish-blue. —Alba. Pure white.

Any of the foregoing, except Pallida Dalmatica, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50

Iris Kaempferi—Japanese Iris

With a great blaze of splendor the Japan Iris, the crowning glory of them all, arrayed in richest purple and blue and gold, with its great blooms rising on tall stems, brings the Iris season to a close.

- Ada. Six petals; porcelain, thickly veined with azure.
- Bertha. Six petals; azure, with white markings.
- Blue Beard. Three petals; violet-plum throughout.
- Dagmar Georgeson. Three large drooping petals of rich royal purple.
- Delicata. Six petals; pure white, suffused and veined rose.
- Gold Bound. 6 large open milk white petals, bound with golden yellow at base.
- Navy Blue. 6 petals; bright deep blue changing to Yale, gold band at center.
- Mahogany. Nine long petals of rich maroon, with soft luster.
- Peacock. N'ne petals; violet-purple, veined with white.
- Prof. Georgeson. Three very large, rich violet petals.
- Robert Craig. Six fluted petals; white, veined rosy carmine.
- William Tell. 6 petals; cobalt blue, with distinct white rays, and white center.

Each, 25c; dozen, 2.50



Lychnis. Also known as Lamp Flower, Maltese Cross, Jerusalem Cross, Ragged Robin, etc. A very popular class, the taller fine for cut, the dwarf for borders.

—**Alpina.** Bright pink, 6 inches, April to July. Likes moist, sandy soil.

—**Chalcedonica.** Brilliant scarlet, 2 to 3 feet, June to August.

—**Alba.** White.

—**Haageana.** Large orange-scarlet, 1 foot, June and July.

—**Viscaria.** Double dark red, 1 foot, June and July.

Mentha Crispa. Spearmint.

—**Piperita.** Peppermint.

Monarda Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Bee Balm, Bergamot, Oswega Tea. Foliage resembles Mint in shape and fragrance. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers July and August; fine for massing; 2 feet.

—**Rosea.** Rose colored.

Myosotis or Forget-Me-Not, Alpestris. The large sky-blue, spring-flowering sort.

—**Palustris Sempervlorens.** Everblooming, fine for low, damp positions.

Oenothera. Evening Primrose. Good for massing in sunny positions, 1½ feet.

—**Fraseri.** Rich yellow. —**Speciosa.** White. —**Youngi.** Bright golden yellow.

Peonies

These great, big-hearted flowers of June, of truly regal magnificence, are indeed worthy of a place in every garden. They are hardy as the oak, absolutely free of insect pests, and increase each year in size and beauty.

We have carefully gone over a list of the best sorts and have selected therefrom the following varieties as the choicest and best, (embracing all colors) keeping in mind size, perfection of form, fragrance, vigor of bloom, lasting qualities, and purity of color.

—**Couronne d'Or.** A late, exceedingly fragrant, ball-shaped bloom. Snow white with yellowish reflex and carmine edges on center petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best peonies. Each, .75

—**Duc de Wellington.** Large bomb, with white guards and sulphur center; late. Each, .35

—**Elegans.** Dark rose, with salmon center. Each, .35

—**Eugene Verdier.** The most exquisite, chaste, and refined peony of the whole family. Enormous size, globular and literally packed with petals; blush, delicately shading to pink towards the center; long, thick stems; deliciously fragrant; profuse bloomer. Each, 1.00

—**Felix Crousse.** Very large and massive, ball-shaped; dazzling, brilliant ruby red, one of the very finest; late. Each, .75

—**Festiva Maxima.** One of the finest whites in existence, combining enormous size with wondrous beauty. Snow-white, with a few center petals flecked blood-red at the tips; sweet scented. Each, .50

—**Fragrans Maxima Plena.** Tender rose. Each, .35

—**Francois Ortegat.** Dark amaranth-red with golden anthers. Each, .35

—**Grandiflora Alba.** Large perfectly formed pure white, very choice. Each, .35

—**Lamartine.** Rose-carmine; the finest early pink. Each, .35

—**L'Esperance.** Lovely rose-pink; fine form, delightfully fragrant. Each, .35

—**Madame Emile Galle.** Very large cup-shaped and imbricated flower. Soft lilac, center shaded soft blush and cream. Very beautiful and distinct. Each, 1.00



Peonies

- Monsieur Jules Elie.** Immense, globular, double, very full, imbricated blooms, on heavy stems; color an ideal glossy flesh pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, and the entire bloom covered with a silvery reflex. Very fragrant, a free bloomer, and one of the most perfect flowers imaginable. Each, 1 00
- M. Marechal de Mac Mahon.** Syn. Augustin d'Hour. Immense, massive, bomb-shaped, rich violet-red. One of the foremost. Each, .75
- Ne Plus Ultra.** Peach, edged white. Each, .35
- Officinalis Rosea.** Soft pink, very full, the earliest pink to bloom. Each, .35
- Officinalis Rubra.** The old-fashioned early deep crimson of our grandmothers' gardens, and still one of the best and most striking for landscape use. .35
- Rubra Triumphans.** Very dark crimson-maroon, large, full, early. Each, .35
- Tenuifolia.** Rich crimson double flowers and fine feathery foliage; dwarf. .35



Hardy Phlox

No flower has been more wonderfully improved in recent years, and the immense size, perfect form, and beautiful colors of the newer varieties will prove a revelation to those who have heretofore seen only the old-fashioned kinds.

Phloxes are, next to the Peonies and Iris, the most useful hardy plants we have, and for late summer and autumn blooming they are indispensable. They are effective either as single specimens, in small groups, or large beds on the lawn. Massed against a background of shrubbery they produce a beautiful and harmonious contrast.

They require rich, mellow soil to produce the best effect, as they are gross feeders. To ward off disease, keep them growing thriftily by giving them an occasional application of sheep manure. In dry weather water plentifully, for they like lots of moisture. Unlike most flowers, they will thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter and endure longer.

—Admiral. Salmon-red.

—Albion. Very large panicles of pure white with a faint purple eye.

—Alceste. White with a large red eye, tall.

—Antoinette Six. Pure white, very large.

—Apollo. Pink, with distinct crimson center.

—Athis. Clear salmon, tall.

—Bacchante. Enormous flower, deep purple-carmine with a purple eye.

—Beranger. Ground color white, delicately suffused rosy-pink; crimson eye.

—Boule de Feu. Very bright red.

—Bouquet a Fleur. White with red eye.

—Braga. Large mauve-rose, with large white eye.

—Bridesmaid. Pure white, with large crimson-carmine eye.

—Caran d'Ache. Geranium red, with old rose shadings and white eye.

—Champs Elysees. Large bright violet-red.

—Chateaubriand. Bluish violet center, shading to lilac, edged white.

—Clara Benz. Brilliant carmine-rose with lilac eye; dwarf.

—Cocquelicot. The most brilliant orange-scarlet, and one of the very best.

—Colibri. White with crimson center; very late and tall.

—Eclairer. Brilliant rosy magenta with lighter halo; fine.

—Eclairmonde. Soft lilac, center shaded with white.

—E. Neubert. Brilliant deep crimson; superb.

Each, 20c; dozen, 2.00

—Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon pink with lighter shadings; beautiful. .20

—Etoile de Lyon. Wine color.

—Europa. Snow white with carmine-rose band and white eye; very large truss.

—Frau Anton Buchner. Extra large white. Each, 20; dozen, 2.00

—Frl. G. von Lassburg. Pure snow white, very large flower and truss; splendid.

—Gen. van Heutz. Brilliant salmon-red with white center.

—Gen. A. Strohlein. Scarlet-orange, with bright carmine eye; large. Each, .20

—Gloire de Saint Mark. Purplish rose, compact truss.

—Goliath. Deep crimson, very large and tall.

Each, 20c; dozen, 2.00

—Helena Vacaresco. Dwarf; very large white.

—Henri Murger. Purest white, with carmine center; fine.

—Huxley. White center with a broad lilac border; distinct.

—Inspector Elpel. Salmon-rose, with a deep crimson eye.

—Iris. Very dark purplish blue.



HARDY PHLOX

**Hardy Phlox**

- Jeanne d'Arc. A fine late flowering pure white.
- Johann Strauss. White with red center.
- Josephine Gerbeaux. Fine white with large rose center.
- Jules Cambon. Deep rosy pink with large white center, very showy.
- Kaiser Wilhelm. Light pink with crimson eye; large flower.
- La Nuit. Intense violet, one of the deepest.
- La Vague. Large silvery rose.
- La Vaigueur. Violet-red.
- Le Mahdi. A metallic bluish violet, entirely distinct and the best of its color.
- Le Soleil. Light rose, shading to white towards the center.
- Lothair. Rich salmon, with crimson eye; large flower, large spreading truss.
- Lottie Koehler. White, suffused with pink; large.
- Lumineaux. Extra large; soft rose, carmine bluish center.
- Mad. Carvallo. White, with a purple streak on each petal; large.
- Mad. P. Langier. Deep rose-red, crimson eye; very fine.
- Mme. P. Dutrie. Delicate lilac rose; flowers very large, immense panicles. .20
- Montagnard. Dark crimson, large handsome truss and flower. Each, .20
- Mrs. Dwyer. Pure white, with bright red eye.
- Mrs. Jenkins. Enormous pure white panicles, fine for massing; early and free.
- Obergaertner Wittig. Bright magenta with crimson eye.
- Ornament. Clear bright rose, with a light halo, darker center.
- Pantheon. Large deep salmon-rose, one of the best.
- Peachblow. Delicate pink suffused with white.
- Prime Minister. Lilac with rays of lavender; carmine eye.
- Prof. Schliemann. Mauve, with crimson-carmine center.
- Reichsgraf von Hochberg. Brilliant deep crimson, the richest of its color. .20
- Rheingau. A magnificent truss of very large, pure white, cup-shaped flowers; deep green tubes, forming a green eye; very striking. Each, 20c; dozen, 2.00
- Richard Wallace. Pure white, with maroon center, tall.
- Rijnstrom. Beautiful deep pink, not unlike the color Paul Neyron rose. .20
- Rosenberg. Bright reddish violet with blood-red center.
- R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret eye; very brilliant, fine for massing
- Stella's Choice. Much branched late white with small flowers.
- Widar. Reddish violet with very large pure white eye.

Early Flowering Phlox

- Andrew Kerr. Pure white with purple eye; splendid truss.
- Beauty of Minion. Rosy lilac, carmine rays at center.
- Forward. White, with large bright carmine eye.
- Indian Chief. Purplish-lavender.
- Maria Stuart. White with a pink eye.
- Miss Lingard. A grand white sort, with a faint lilac eye. For massing there is no finer white; extensively used for cut, as it is a good keeper. The long stems are clothed with heavy, thick, deep green, glossy foliage, and are surmounted by great pyramidal shaped heads of snow white flowers.

Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50 except where noted otherwise.

Assorted dozen at dozen rate, provided not less than four of a kind are ordered



Poppies

—**Orientalis**. Oriental Poppies! What a gorgeous image rises at the sound of those magic words! The largest poppies in the world—six to eight inches across—their blood red color fires the imagination with visions of the mystic Orient. The first glimpse of them transports one as on a magic carpet to the land of the Arabian nights.

—**Duke of Teck**. Brilliant dark crimson. —**Princess Ena**. Light salmon-pink.

—**Princess Victoria Louise**. Beautiful soft salmon-pink shading to blush rose.

—**Queen Alexandra**, Clear rose-salmon. —**Salmon Queen**. Soft salmon-scarlet.

—**Royal Scarlet**. Brilliant glowing scarlet, very fine. Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50

Physostegia. False Dragon Head. Spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather; July to September; 4 feet.

—**Speciosa**. Rose pink. —**Virginica**. Lavender pink. — —**Alba**. White.

Platycodon. Balloon Flower. Very handsome plants of the Campanula family, with large open bell-shaped flowers, which in bud resemble a balloon, hence the name. Bloom in July and August, and grow 1 foot high.

—**Grandiflora**. Deep blue. —**Mariesi**. Violet-blue. — —**Alba**. White.

Polemonium. Jacob's Ladder. Deep green, finely cut foliage, June, 3 feet.

—**Richardsoni**. Sky blue. — —**Alba**. White.

Pyrethrum Hybridum. Be sure to try some of these beautiful perennials, often called spring flowering Chrysanthemums. Nothing can surpass them at their season for profusion of flowers, which are invaluable for cutting. Finely cut, deep green foliage, 2 feet, June. White, shades of pink. Each, 20c; doz., 2.00

—**Uliginosum**. White, daisy-like flowers from August to October; 5 feet.

Ranunculus Acris. Double golden yellow Buttercup, 2 feet, May and June.

Rudbeckia. Decorative plants for shrubberies and hardy borders; fine for cut.

—**Fulgida**. Orange-yellow, with black center, July to September, 2 feet.

—**Laciniata**, **Golden Glow**. 6 feet, double golden yellow, August to October.

—**Maxima**. Very large bright yellow with very prominent cone, 5 ft., June-Sept.

—**Newmanii**. Orange-yellow with black disc, 3 feet, July to September.

—**Purpurea**. Very large reddish purple with a large brown cone; 2 to 3 feet.

—**Subtomentosa**. Lemon yellow with brown disc, 3 feet, August to October.

Salvia Azurea Grand. Meadow Sage. Sky blue flowers and silvery foliage; 3 ft.

Sedum. Stone-Crop. Fine for rock gardens, banks and walls.

—**Acre**. Yellow, June, 4 inches. —**Album**. White, June. —**Ewersi**. Purplish.

—**Spectabilis**. Fleshy gray foliage, flat heads of rosy pink flowers in fall. 1½ ft.

— —**Atropurpurea**. Deep rosy crimson. — —**Brilliant**. Bright amaranth.

Solidago or **Golden Rod**. Planted in masses with blue and purple asters produce a beautiful autumn spectacle.

Spirea Aruncus. Long feathery plumes of white flowers in June and July; 4 feet.

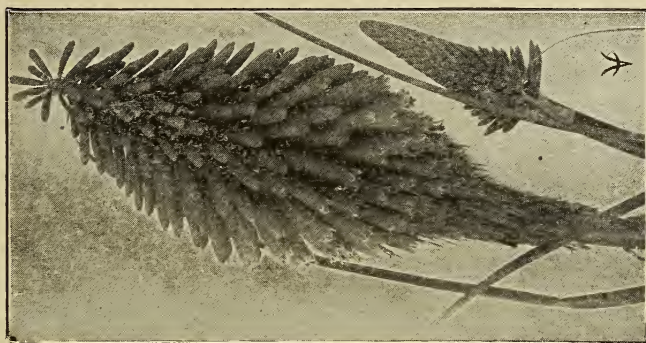
—**Chinensis**. Silvery pink, 2½ feet, June and July.

—**Filipendula Fl. Pl.** Double white, 1 foot, June and July.

—**Palmata**. Crimson-purple, 3 feet. —**Venusta**. Red, 4 to 5 feet, June.

—**Ulmaria**. Double creamy white, 2 to 3 feet, June and July.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50



TRITOMA PFITZERI



TROLLIUS



VERONICA SUBSESSILIS



Stokesia. Cornflower Aster. Showy aster-like flowers, 4 to 5 inches across. 2 ft.
—*Cyanea*. Lavender blue. — *Alba*. White.

Thalictrum. Meadow Rue. Finely cut, graceful foliage, resembling Maidenhair.
—*Adiantifolium*. White, 1½ feet, June. — *Aquilegifolium*. White, 3 feet.

Tradescantia. Spiderwort. Long grass-like leaves and three petaled flowers.
—*Virginica*. Blue, 2 feet, all summer. — *Alba*. White.

Tritoma. Red-hot Poker, Torch Lily or Flame Flower. Very brilliant and beautiful when used in bold groups among shrubbery. Prefer a light, sandy soil.
—*Hybrida Corallina*. Coral red, 2 feet, July to August.

— *Express*. Early flowering hybrids; June.

— *Mac Oweni*. Apricot, 2 feet, September.

— *Pfitzeri*. Everblooming Flame Flower. Orange-scarlet, 3 feet, Aug. to Oct.

— *Rooperi*. Red tipped yellow, very brilliant, broad glaucous leaves; 2½ feet.

— *Rufa*. Coral red touched with yellow, 2½ feet, July to August.

— *Tucki*. Cerise, fading to primrose yellow, 1 foot, June.

— *Uvaria Grandiflora*. Ochre red, 4 feet, August to October.

— *Nobilis*. Scarlet and yellow, 6 to 7 feet, very stately, July to October.

— *Saundersi*. Coral red, 3 to 4 feet, July to September.

All *Tritomas*, each, 20c; dozen, 2.00

Trollius. Globe Flower. Giant Buttercup-like flowers, in May and June, 2 feet.
They like a moist situation. All varieties, each, 20c; dozen, 2.00

— *Europaeus*. Bright yellow.

— *Albus*. White.

— *Hybrida*, *Goldquelle*. Very large orange-yellow.

— *Japonicus Excelsior*. Deep orange.

Tunica Saxifraga. Useful for rockeries; 4 inches high, June and July, light pink.

Valeriana Officinalis. Garden Heliotrope. Showy heads of pinkish white flowers in June and July, with a decided heliotrope odor; 3 to 4 feet.

Veronica. Speedwell. Flowers borne in long, compact spikes in July and Aug.

— *Amethystina*. 2 feet, amethyst blue. Beautiful with *Oenothera Youngi*.

— *Gentianoides*. Azure blue, 2 feet.

— *Incana*. 1 foot, amethyst blue, with silvery white foliage.

— *Longifolia Subsessilis*. Bright blue, on long spikes, fine for cutting; 2½ feet.

— *Repens*. A trailing variety, 5 inches high, May and June. Fine for rockeries.

— *Spicata*. 1½ feet; long spikes of bright blue flowers in July.

— *Virginica*. Blue, 4 feet.

— *Alba*. White, 4 feet.

Vinca Minor. Periwinkle or Myrtle. Deep green glossy foliage and blue flowers; 6 inches.

Yucca Filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Cream-white, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, rising on stout stalks to a height of 4 feet, from a whorl of broad, sword-like, evergreen foliage. Each, .25

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50



HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Shrubby has become an almost indispensable part in the planting of the home grounds, and justly so, for there is nothing that will add so to the value of a place or to its beauty as a few well selected and judiciously planted shrubs. There are locations which call for the planting of individual specimen shrubs, or they may be used in masses for borders and screen work, in forming groups and beds. The brilliant fruits of some varieties and the brightly colored bark of others help to relieve the monotony of winter.

We cater to the plant buyer who appreciates the value of quality. It requires little skill, less ground and but a layman's attention to grow the ordinary run of stock, and if you are seeking to buy nursery stock at the lowest possible price you must not expect to get the best quality. We prefer to handle stock grown for "quality" and allow "price" to arrange itself; not an exorbitant price, but only a fair return for what we sell you.

We do not handle Dutch nursery stock. All our trees and shrubs are American grown. "Dutch stuff" is really forced into an unnatural growth, because the water is only 18 inches below the surface in some of those nurseries in Holland. That eminent authority, Wilhelm Miller, in an article in COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA says:- "One of the excuses we all make is that 'the plants die', and we blame this on climate. The chief reason why plants die is that we buy 'Dutch stuff', simply because it is 'cheapest'. There is no fault of character here. Most Americans do not know they are buying Dutch trees, shrubs and evergreens. They mean to buy hardy material, and are heart-broken when it dies after a winter or two. The Dutch plants always look best, and how shall an innocent investor be on his guard? Apparently there is no way. He must try and lose before he is willing to pay a fair price for American-grown material."

Prices are based on well-shaped, bushy, vigorous plants, with heavy root growth, such as produce immediate effect. They can be shipped only by express or freight, being too large and heavy to be sent by mail. Write for prices on larger quantities. We usually have a few extra large and specimen shrubs of the various kinds, which are suitable for use where it is desired to produce at once the effect of a finished planting of some years standing. Ask for prices.

Pruning. As a general rule, shrubs require very little pruning, just enough to preserve a good symmetrical shape; dead wood and weak growth should, of course, be removed. Shrubs which bloom in spring and early summer produce their bloom on wood of the previous year's growth. These should, therefore, receive any necessary pruning immediately after they have ceased blooming, as fall or early spring pruning would mean a sacrifice of flowers. Late summer and fall blooming shrubs, on the other hand, produce their bloom on wood of the same season's growth, and should be pruned in early spring.

The following letters signify the relative height to which shrubs grow:—D, dwarf; M, medium; T, tall.

Almond M

A beautiful little tree, covered in May and June with double rose-like flowers, in pink and white. Each, .40

Althaea, or Rose of Sharon

Bloom late in August and September, at a time when we have so few shrubs in flower; large, brightly colored, resemble Hollyhocks. White, pink, red. .35



Aralia

—**Spinosa**. T. Hercules Club. Of luxurious, tropical aspect; large, compound leaves, huge panicles of creamy white flowers, and in autumn a wealth of dark purple berries disposed in numerous globe-like clusters. 4 to 5 feet, each, .50

Berberis or Barberry

—**Thunbergi**. D. Japanese Barberry. Incomparably the best plant for winter cheer on the home grounds, the foliage turning in fall to lovely carmine, russet red and flaming crimson, the slender branches strung with brilliant red berries which persist through the winter. Nothing in the winter landscape gives such an air of warmth and cosiness as these brilliant red berries against a background of snow; most other bright berries are picked off by birds, but these are never eaten.

Each, 25c; dozen, 2 50 Extra heavy, each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Vulgaris**. M. European Barberry. A sturdy shrub of renowned hardiness. The bright scarlet berries remain on the branches throughout the winter, lending cheer and brightness to the scene. In autumn the foliage assumes gorgeous tones of glowing crimson.

Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Purpurea**. M. Purple Leaved Barberry.

Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Buddleia

—**Variabilis Veitchianus**. M. Summer Lilac or Butterfly Shrub. Bears long tapering spikes of minute, tubular, lilac colored flowers. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Chionanthus

—**Virginica**. T. White Fringe. A bushy shrub, sometimes growing into a tree. Literally covered in May and June with loose, drooping panicles of graceful, delicate, white flowers, followed by showy purple fruit. Each, 50c; dozen, 5 00

Cornus, or Dogwood

—**Sanguineus**. M. Clusters white flowers, branches blood-red. Each, .35

—**Siberica**. M. Siberian Red Osier. An upright shrub with bright, blood-red branches and numerous flat-topped clusters of creamy white flowers; fruit light blue or bluish white.

Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Stolonifera Aurea**. M. Golden-twigged Osier. The golden yellow bark forms a striking contrast to the red barked varieties.

Each, 45c; dozen, 4 50

Corylus, or Hazelnut

—**Americana**. T. Valued for its nuts; useful for forming thickets in somewhat shaded places.

Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Crataegus, or Hawthorn

—**Oxyacantha**. T. Common Hawthorn. The celebrated English hedge plant. .35

—**Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii**. T. Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. Each, 1 00

Cydonia

—**Japonica**. M. Japan Quince. The large, brilliant, scarlet-crimson flowers are among the first blossoms in spring, and they appear in great profusion, covering the bush completely.

Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Deutzia

Their hardiness, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers from June to August, place them among the most popular of shrubs.

—**Crenata Rosea pl. M** Double white tinged with pink. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Pride of Rochester**. M. Double white, under side tinted rose. Each, .35



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA



Deutzia

- Gracilis**. D. With slender branches of pure white flowers. Each, .35
 —**Hybrida Lemoinei**. M. Entire plant covered with erect panicles of snow-white flowers. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

Forsythia

As soon as winter has departed, the bright golden yellow, star-like flowers appear along the naked branches in a wealth of bloom.

- Suspensa Fortunei**. M. The arching branches are more upright than those of the type, and covered with golden yellow blossoms. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50
 —**Viridissima**. M. Upright habit, green-barked branches, dark green, narrow leaves, deep yellow flowers. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50
 —**Intermedia**. M. A hybrid between the above varieties. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

Hydrangea

—**Arborescens Grandiflora**. M. This magnificent, perfectly hardy variety comes into bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs, flowering from June to August. The snow-white blooms are of large size. Each, .50

—**Paniculata Grandiflora**. M. This is one of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation. It flowers abundantly, bearing immense panicles of bloom, white at first, turning gradually to rose color, commencing in August, when very few shrubs are in bloom. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50 Tree Shaped, each, .50

Ligustrum, or Privet

—**Ibota**. M. The dark green, rich foliage of the Privets makes them very effective. Ibota is a Japanese kind of great hardiness, excellent for northern hedges. Each, 25c; dozen, 2.50; 100, 20.00

Lonicera, or Honeysuckle

The Bush Honeysuckles are among the finest of the shrubs. They are all strong growers, thriving well in any good soil. They are in every respect handsome ornaments to the grounds, whether planted as single specimen, in groups, as hedges, or among other shrubbery. Many of them are particularly valuable on account of the splendid crops of bright red berries which follow the flowers.

- Morrowi**. T. Handsome Japanese variety with white flowers during May, but especially valuable for its bright red fruit during summer and fall. Each, .35
 —**Ruprechtiana**. T. A new early flowering variety with showy white flowers, well set with bright red berries in June. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50
 —**Tartarica**. T. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers, contrasting beautifully with the foliage; blooms in June. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50
 —**Alba**. T. Creamy white flowers in May and June. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

Prunus

- Pissardi**. T. Purple Leaved Plum. A handsome small tree with purple foliage, very hardy, and the best purple leaved tree, retaining its color till fall. .50
 —**Triloba**. M. Flowering Plum. Flowers double pink or rose color, appearing just before the leaves unfold, very profuse and showy. Each, .40

Ptelea, or Hop Tree

—**Trifoliata**. T. A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters, blooms in June. Each, .50

Pyrus, or Flowering Crab

—**Loensis var. Bechtel**. T. Bechtel's Double Flowered Crab. A small tree, covered in early spring with fragrant, delicate pink, double, rose-like flowers. .75

Lilacs

One of the most attractive shrubs and the showiest, handsome in flower and foliage, the newer varieties bearing more numerous and larger clusters, Lilacs are not surpassed by any spring flowering shrubs. Profuse in bloom and delightful in fragrance, not particular as to soil or location, vigorous and practically free from disease and insects, they are certainly deserving of the revived and increasing interest which flower lovers are showing.

With the revival of old-fashioned gardens their popularity increases. The very name of Lilac brings up memories of the gardens of long ago, and truly, an "old-fashioned" garden without a few Lilac bushes would be a misnomer indeed. They are well suited for planting in the background of shrubbery borders or for growing as specimens.

—**Japonica.** A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree, fine for individual planting on the lawn. Foliage dark green; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. Blooms late, when other lilacs are past. Each, .50

—**Josikae.** Hungarian Lilac. Late May and June. Of tree-like growth with dark green, shining leaves and long, narrow panicles of bloom. The deep purple buds open into violet colored flowers. Each, .50

—**Persica.** Persian Lilac. A graceful shrub, 4 to 6 feet high, with slender branches and small foliage; pale lilac flowers in broad panicles. Each, .40

—**Alba.** White Persian Lilac. Each, .40

—**Rothomagensis.** Rouen Lilac. A distinct variety with reddish flowers; panicles are of great size and are very abundant; one of the finest. Each, .40

—**Rubra de Marley.** A fine large head of dark lilac flowers, together with bold foliage make it one of the best of all lilacs. Each, .35

—**Villosa.** 6 to 8 ft. Distinct type; rosy-pink flowers in short wide panicles. .40

—**Vulgaris.** Common Lilac. May. This is our nearest approach to a broad leaved evergreen, the foliage lingering long after frost. Affords splendid material for a hedge. Do not permit suckers to develop. Bluish purple. Each, .35

—**Alba.** Common White Lilac. Each, .35

—**Charles X.** Strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves, and large, rather loose flower trusses of fine rich purple with a red tint in them. Ea., .50

—**Emile Lemoine.** Very large, double, rosy lilac; beautiful. Each, .75

—**Leon Simon.** Double. Panicle compact, bluish crimson. Each, .50

—**Madame Casimir Perier.** This is the finest double white lilac; the individual flowers as well as the truss are very large; deliciously fragrant. Each, .50

—**Marie Legraye.** Large panicles of single white flowers; early. Each, .50

—**Michael Buchner.** Panicle erect, very large and very double, of pale lilac blue color; very fine; dwarf. Each, .50

—**President Grevy.** Beautiful double blue and one of the finest lilacs; both the individual flowers and the panicle are very large. Each, .75

—**Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth.** Rich dark purplish red, of extraordinary size, the finest of its color; single. Each, .50

Rhamnus, or Buckthorn

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with handsome foliage and showy berries. Well adapted and often used for hedges, both informal and clipped. They thrive in moist, loamy soils, and endure partial shade. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

**Philadelphus, or Mock Orange**

Among the grandest shrubs, those that add beauty, grace and perfume to our gardens, the Mock Oranges, or Syringas, stand high both in rank and favor. What pleasant memories are brought back when we smell the blossoms of this plant in early spring. It is a shrub that will always hold its place in popular esteem. They are such glorious hardy plants, with flowers so pure and white and fragrance so rich and sweet, that we unhesitatingly commend them to all.

—**Coronarius**. T. Upright, often arching branches, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Flowers deliciously fragrant, borne in bewildering numbers transforming the branches into garlands of surpassing splendor. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Aureus**. M. Golden Mock Orange. A striking effect can be had by using this golden-leaved variety among the other shrubs. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Grandiflorus**. T. A large and graceful shrub with spreading, often recurved branches, producing a great wealth of blossoms. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Lemoinei Erectus**. T. A charming variety of erect growth; creamy white, fragrant flowers, somewhat smaller than those of other sorts. Ea, 35c; doz., 3 50

—**Nivalis**. T. Stamens creamy white; inodorous. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Speciosissimus**. M. Of dwarf habit, and covered with very large, white, sweet-scented flowers. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Rhus, or Sumach

—**Glabra Laciniata**. T. Cut-leaved Sumach. A very striking plant of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves; dark green above, glaucous below, turning to rich red in autumn. Each, 40c; dozen, 4 00

—**Typhina Laciniata**. T. Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach. As its name indicates, the branches resemble the elk's horn, and it is one of the most tropical looking native shrubs we possess. The foliage is finely cut, and as beautiful as a tree fern. It turns a golden yellow in the fall. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Ribes, or Currant

—**Aureum**. M. Yellow Flowering or Missouri Currant. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Sambucus, or Elder

—**Canadensis**. T. Common American Elder. Broad panicles of white flowers in June and reddish purple berries in fall. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Nigra Aurea**. T. Golden Elder. Beautiful golden yellow foliage, grand as a single specimen or for planting in masses. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Laciniata**. T. Cut-leaved Elder. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Racemosa**. T. Red-berried Elder. A robust growing shrub with white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries in autumn. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Spirea

Of all the garden shrubs, the Spireas have won and held a popularity for hardiness, showiness and free-flowering traits, that is unexcelled.

—**Billardi**. M. Flowers bright pink, in dense fluffy plumes in summer. Each, .35

—**Alba**. M. White flowering form of above. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Bumalda, Anthony Waterer**. D. Flowers bright rosy crimson displayed in large flat-topped clusters throughout the summer and autumn. Each, 35c; doz, 3 50

—**Froebeliana**. D. Improved Anthony Waterer; stronger, hardier. Each, .40

—**Opulifolia**. M. Nine Bark. A tall shrub with spreading branches; leaves bright green and lustrous, flowers whitish, disposed in numerous clusters along the branches. Valuable for shaded places. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

**Spirea**

- Opulifolia Aurea**. M. Golden-leaved Nine Bark. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50
- Prunifolia**. M. The snow-white flowers in early May, like miniature roses, are very full and double. Graceful, spreading habit, but more upright than *Spirea Van Houttei*. Leaves lustrous green, coloring in autumn a rich orange-red.
- Reevesii**. M. Lance-leaved *Spirea*. A charming variety with narrow, pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the entire plant, and render it exceedingly effective. Blooms in June. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50
- Salicifolia**. M. Willow-leaved *Spirea*. Long, narrow, pointed leaves and rose colored flowers; June and July. Each, 35c; doz., 3 50
- Sorbifolia**. M. A vigorous species with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash and long spikes of white flowers in July. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50
- Thunbergii**. D. Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring. When in bloom the branches appear as if covered with drifted snow. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50
- Van Houttei**. M. If you have need for but one spring-flowering shrub, plant *Spirea Van Houttei*. It is the grandest of all the white *Spireas*. A beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of 20 to 30 flat white florets make up the raceme, and are set close along the drooping stems. Ea., 35c; doz., 3 50 Extra heavy, ea., 50c; doz., 5.00 Specimens, ea., 75c-1.00

Symphoricarpus, or Snowberry

For massing these shrubs are unsurpassed. They spread so rapidly from underground shoots that a few plants will produce a thicket in a short time.

- Racemosus**. Large white berries. —**Vulgaris**. Red-berried. Ea., 35c; doz., 3 50

Tamarix

Shrubs of strong but slender upright growth, clothed in foliage as light and feathery as that of asparagus. Delicate fringed flowers in shades of pink.

- Africana**. T. Delicate pink flowers in May. Each, 40c; dozen, 4 00
- Amurensis**. T. Silky pink tassels all summer. Each, 40c; dozen, 4 00

Viburnum

—**Dentatum**. T. Arrow-wood. Bushy, symmetrical shrub with upright branches. Flowers creamy white, in flat-topped cluster, in June, followed by small, dark blue berries. Good for shaded places. Each, 40c; dozen, 4 00

—**Lantana**. T. Wayfaring Tree. Large shrub, white flowers disposed in flat clusters, bright red berries. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Opulus**. T. High Bush Cranberry. Highly valued for the large clusters brilliant red berries that cling all winter unmolested by birds. Ea., 35c; doz., 3 50

—**Sterilis**. T. The old-fashioned Snowball. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Plicatum**. T. Japan Snowball. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

Weigelia

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. Large trumpet-shaped flowers, produced very lavishly.

—**Candida**. M. Flowers pure white. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Eva Rathke**. M. Beautiful, clear, brilliant crimson. Each, 40c; dozen, 4 00

—**Lutea**. M. With long, tube-shaped, pale yellow flowers. Each, 40c; doz., 4 00

—**Rosea**. M. Rose colored; the most popular. Each, 35c; dozen, 3 50

—**Variegata**. M. Leaves margined creamy white; flowers pink. Each, 40



Hardy Garden Roses

The beauty of the Rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys is annually increasing. The varieties listed by us are offered with a view of supplying a collection which combines as varied a range of colors as can be brought together in a limited number of sorts. Many kinds have been omitted, not because they are of no value, but that the sorts listed are superior in size, hardiness, vigor, productiveness, or some other characteristic necessary to make a good garden rose. We do not handle 'Holland Rose Bushes'; see what we say about Dutch stock under shrubs. The plants we offer are all extra heavy 2-year-old stock, which will under ordinary conditions give a full crop of flowers the first season.

Planting. Roses planted in the spring, should be set out early, in a rich clay loam, and firmly pressed in with the foot.

Pruning. When newly setting out hardy bush roses, cut them back $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and remove all feeble growth. The result will be strong plants and large flowers. Climbing roses require no pruning in the spring other than the cutting out of old or dead wood and the shortening of overlong canes. A severe pruning in midsummer, however, will encourage a vigorous growth of flowering wood for the next season.

Enemies. For aphids or plant lice, spray with Nicotine. An occasional application of a combined Bordeaux-Arsenate of Lead spray will usually keep them free of other insect pests and fungous diseases.

CLIMBING ROSES

—**Climbing American Beauty.** A cross between American Beauty and an unnamed seedling; color a rosy crimson, similar to its popular parent, and with the same exquisite fragrance, a quality rarely found in climbing roses. The plant is of strong habit of growth, making shoots of ten feet in a season. The flowers are three inches in diameter, of fine form, and are produced in great profusion in June, with a fair sprinkling of flowers throughout the growing season. .35

—**Dorothy Perkins.** Flowers are very double, of good size, and borne in clusters of ten to twenty, the clusters being borne in racemes of three to five. The color is a clear shell pink and holds a long time without fading; very sweet scented.

Each, .35

—**Excelsa.** The finest of all Crimson Ramblers. Vigorous in growth, with healthy dark glossy green foliage. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of twenty to thirty. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals shaded scarlet. The individual flowers are very large for a climbing rose, and the foliage is mildew-proof.

Each, .35

—**Prairie Queen.** Bright rosy red, changing, as the flower opens, to deep pink; large flowers.

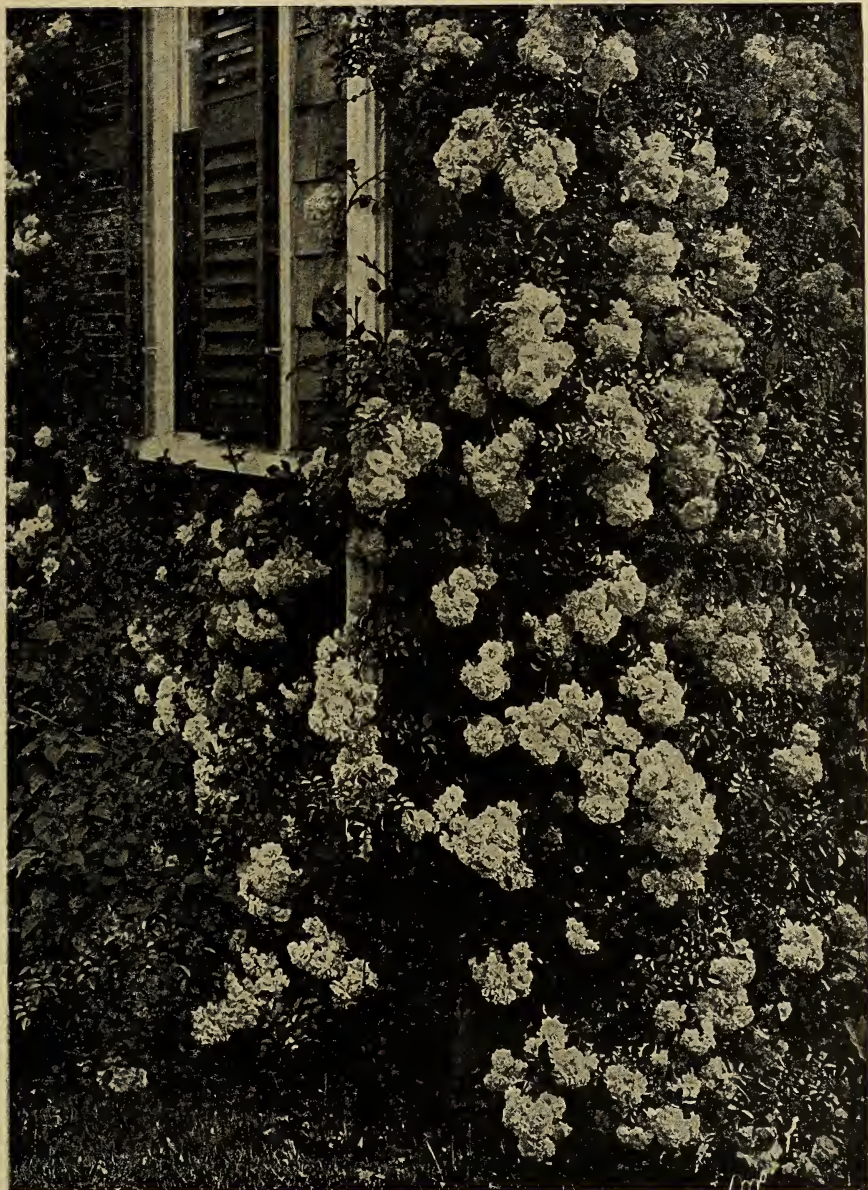
Each, .35

—**Source d'Or.** Yellow, large, full double flower, hardy.

Each, .35

—**Tausendschoen.** The flowers appear in large clusters from the beginning of June till the end of July. Each individual flower measures about 2 inches across and is of a beautiful soft pink, later changing to rose-carmine. The plant is of strong vigorous growth, absolutely hardy and a most excellent variety to plant wherever a strong climber is desired. Very agreeable as it is nearly thornless.

Each, .35



CLIMBING ROSE, DOROTHY PERKINS



HYBRID TEA AND HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

- American Beauty.** Flowers are very large, very double, and of beautiful form; color a rich deep rose, shaded carmine-crimson toward the center. Each, .35
- Chateau de Clos Vougeot.** An ideal rose of dazzling color, being a rich scarlet, shaded fiery red, changing to dark velvety crimson as the flowers expand. Although only a moderate grower, it is a continuous bloomer. Each, .35
- Erna Teschendorf.** Color is a bright red; very much superior to the old Baby Rambler, as it does not fade or blue. In bloom all the time; ideal for bedding.
- Frau Karl Druschki.** The grandest white hardy rose. Produces very freely flowers of exceptionally large size, very full and double, pure snow white. It forms a beautiful long shaped bud. Each, .35
- General Jacqueminot.** Rich velvety crimson. Each, .25
- Gruss an Teplitz.** The reddest of all red roses; of richest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson. Very fragrant, a most profuse bloomer; the foliage is very beautiful, all the younger growth being of a bronzy plum color. Each, .35
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** This beautiful rose has quickly found a place among our best bedding roses. The flowers are of a clear, deep, imperial pink, reverse of petals rosy silvery-white. They are of magnificent size and form, produced freely on stiff, erect canes; sweet scented. Each, .35
- Killarney.** Vigorous in growth and as free flowering as any rose we know. In color it is a brilliant, satiny, soft pink; the flowers are large, the buds long and pointed. Each, .35
- Mrs. Aaron Ward.** This beautiful rose changes in color as the flower expands; the opening bud is a deep coppery orange, changing when partly developed to golden orange in the center, while the edges of the petals, which recurve in a most graceful way, are creamy white; the combination is very striking and beautiful. When fully open, it is an exquisite shade of pinkish fawn. It is a strong grower with healthy, dark, glossy green foliage. Each, .35

RUGOSA ROSES

In ornamental shrubs there is nothing quite so desirable or which has so many good qualities as the Rugosa Roses. They should not be planted in the rose garden, but freely in the shrubbery, about the base of the house, in groups on the lawn, and for an untrimmed hedge they are unsurpassed. They grow from three to five feet high, depending upon the soil, are of a bushy, spreading habit, and the foliage is luxuriant, rich, and beautiful throughout the season, and is never touched by insects or disease. The beautiful, large flowers are freely produced, and are followed by clusters of large, bright red rose-apples, which are most effective and last until hard freezing weather sets in. They are absolutely hardy, root, top and branch.

- Alba.** Single pure white.
- Rubra.** Single red. Each, .30
- Conrad F. Meyer.** The flowers are clear silvery rose, very large and fragrant, double; superb foliage. Each, .35

OTHER ROSES

- Rubiginosa.** Sweet Briar. Beautiful bright pink flowers; aromatic. Each, .35
- Rubrifolia.** Reddish green foliage, and pink flowers in June. Each, .35
- Setigera.** Prairie Rose, A handsome shrub with long and slender recurved or climbing branches. Flowers deep rose, produced in great profusion in many-flowered clusters in early summer. Fruits bright red, long persistent. Very ornamental; one of the hardiest roses. Each, .35



HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES

There is no other class of plants that possesses quite so much grace and poetry as pretty trailing or climbing vines. It has been truly said that they are Nature's drapery. They add beauty and attractiveness to the plainest of dwellings, tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and should be lavishly trained over windows, porches, and porticos, or wherever they will add finish and effect. Boston Ivy clings firmly to the smoothest surface; in autumn the leaves assume the most beautiful tints of scarlet and crimson. Virginia Creeper is splendid for covering trees, arbors and trellises, and it also colors attractively in fall. Bignonia or Trumpet Vine has rich, deep green foliage and large trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers. The Bitter Sweet is all aglow with long clusters of orange berries. Beautiful are, Clematis Jackmani with rich, velvety purple flowers, and Clematis Paniculata with pure white, starry flowers of most delicious fragrance, borne in immense sheets.

Ampelopsis

—**Engelmanni.** Engelmann's Ivy. One of the hardiest, best and quickest growing climbers. Quite similar to the Virginia Creeper, but vastly superior to it, the foliage being of greater substance and almost perfectly free from insects. The leaves color up beautifully in the fall. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

—**Quinquefolia.** Virginia Creeper or Woodbine. One of the most widely known climbers; luxuriant foliage. Each, 25c; dozen, 2.50

—**Veitchi.** Boston Ivy. A very attractive climbing vine with glossy ivy leaves, closely overlapping. The tendrils cling firmly to the smoothest surface. In autumn the leaves assume the most beautiful tints of scarlet and crimson

Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

Aristolochia

—**Sipho.** Dutchman's Pipe. A strong, rapid growing, tropical-looking vine with handsome light green leaves, 8 inches across. It will give a quick dense shade. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe. Each, .50

Bignonia

—**Radicans.** Trumpet Vine. Strong growing vines, with deep, rich green foliage and large, trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

Celastrus

—**Scandens.** Bitter Sweet or Wax Work. One of our native climbing plants, of rapid growth, with attractive light green foliage and yellow flowers during June which are followed in autumn with long clusters of bright orange berries, that persist through the winter. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

Clematis

The most beautiful class of flowering climbers. For covering verandas, trellises, pillars, etc., there is nothing to compare with the Clematis in splendor of bloom. Plant in good garden soil, dug very deeply, placing the crown 2 inches below the surface. Apply well rotted manure in postholes bored 12 inches away from the plant in opposite directions. The roots reach out to these holes, which may be watered freely, with less danger of the roots rotting. We are careful to send out only perfectly healthy stock, and cannot entertain any complaints on account of non-success with this class of plants.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Clematis

- Coccinea.** Bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red color. Each, .25
 - Henryi.** Flowers always eight-sepaled, very large, pure white. Each, .50
 - Jackmani.** Very large, rich, deep velvety purple. Blooms with astonishing profusion. Each, .50
 - Paniculata.** This is by far the best of all the small flowered Clematis. Of very rapid growth, with small, dense, glossy green foliage. The flowers are pure white, borne in immense sheets, almost hiding the foliage, and of a most delicious fragrance, Flowers in September.
- Heavy plants, each, 35c; dozen, 3 50 Extra heavy plants, each, 50c; doz., 5.00

Evonymus

- Vegetus.** "Evergreen Bitter Sweet". Wilhelm Miller writing in the Garden Magazine says: "If I had a million dollars to spare, I should like to plant an evergreen bitter sweet against every stone, brick and concrete wall in America. The effect would be electrical, for it would add 100 per cent to the beauty of America". Its resplendent red berries which resemble the common bitter sweet are effectively set off against a background of shining, leathery, evergreen foliage. Be sure to get the true vegetus. Each, 75c; dozen, 7 50

Honeysuckle

- Halleana.** Flowers yellowish white, freely produced, fragrant. Each, .35
- Scarlet Trumpet.** Coral-red, trumpet-shaped, inodorous flowers. Each, .35

Matrimony Vine

A very ornamental shrubby climber, which, because of its ability to adapt itself to all conditions, has appropriately been called the general utility vine. Has small purple flowers followed by scarlet berries. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

Wistaria

- Sinensis.** Presents a magnificent appearance, with its pendulous clusters of pale blue. Each, 50c; dozen, 5.00



DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

All the trees that we offer have been grown with care, to make them straight, stocky, well headed, and supplied with an abundance of fibrous roots; good roots mean insurance against failure.

Prices will be quoted on any desired size. Cost of baling and casing charged extra.

Arrangement is alphabetical by scientific names.

Acer - Maple

The Maples are perhaps more largely planted than any other family of trees. They are very ornamental, regular in outline, and beautiful in foliage.

—**Platanoides.** Norway Maple. Large, handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. 6 to 8 feet, each, 1.25

—**Saccharinum.** Sugar or Rock Maple. Its stately growth, fine pyramidal form, and the magnificent coloring of its foliage in autumn make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. Fine for avenue-planting. 5 to 6 feet, each, 1.00

AEsculus - Horse-chestnut

—**Hippocastanum.** White flowering Horse-chestnut. 8 to 10 feet, each, 1.50

Betula - Birch

—**Alba.** European White Birch. Elegant, graceful form, with slender branches, light and airy foliage, and silvery bark. After a few years, assumes a graceful, drooping habit, adding greatly to its beauty. 7 to 8 ft., 1.25; 8 to 10 ft., 1.50

Catalpa

—**Speciosa.** Large, heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles white flowers. 7 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, 1.00; 10 to 12 feet, 1.50

Fraxinus - Ash

—**Americana.** American White Ash. Well suited for sidewalk or lawn planting. Grows to large open proportions. 7 to 8 ft., 1.00; 8 to 10 ft., 1.50; 10-12 ft., 2.00

Juglans - Walnut

—**Nigra.** Black Walnut. Makes a fine spreading ornamental tree. 6-7 ft., 1.00

Morus - Mulberry

—**Tartarica.** Russian. Hardy and vigorous; fruit small. 8 to 10 feet, each, 1.00

Pyrus Sorbus - Mountain Ash

—**Aucuparia.** European Mountain Ash. The clusters of bright berries on this tree always claim attention. 7 to 8 feet, 1.00; 8 to 10 feet, 1.50; 10 to 12 ft., 2.00

—**Quercifolia.** Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. 6 to 7 feet, each, 1.25

Tilia - Linden

—**Americana.** American Linden or Basswood. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 7 to 8 ft., 1.50; 8 to 10 ft., 2.00

Ulmus - Elm

—**Americana.** American White Elm. A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head, and graceful drooping branches. The grandest park and street tree. 7 to 8 feet, 1.00; 8 to 10 feet, 1.50; 10 to 12 feet, 2.00; 12 to 14 feet, 2.50

Small trees, such as Hawthorn, Prunus, Flowering Crab, etc., will be found listed under shrubs.



FRUIT TREES

**A Selection of the Best Sorts for Northern Climates Arranged in Order of Ripening
Cost of baling and casing charged extra.**

Pruning. It is very important that the root system and the amount of branches balance. No matter how carefully the trees may be dug, a portion of the roots are broken or cut off. It is, therefore, necessary that the branches be pruned. Prune the branches of fruit trees 5 to 7 feet in height with 3 to 5 feet clear stem back to within 3 or 4 buds of their base. Cut back all broken or bruised roots smoothly to sound wood.

We shall be glad to prune fruit and other trees ready for planting. In that case, however, customers cannot expect to receive trees that answer our specifications as to height, for the catalog prices are for trees unpruned.

Apples

- Yellow Transparent.** Best of the early yellow apples. Juicy and rich.
- Duchess of Oldenburg.** Very hardy; the fruit is rather large, and colored with splashes of red on a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, mildly acid.
- Wealthy.** A large, smooth apple of excellent quality, and very beautiful, almost entirely overspread with brilliant dark red; very hardy.
- Fameuse or Snow.** Medium size, deep crimson; flesh snow-white and tender.
- Longfield.** Flesh is very white, tender and juicy, of fine quality.
- Northwestern Greening.** Hardy, greenish yellow, of good size, a long keeper.
- Pewaukee.** Medium to large, very hardy; bright yellow, splashed dark red.

Any variety, 5 to 7 feet, each, .50

Crab Apples

- Whitney.** Very large; green, striped and splashed with bright red.
- Florence.** Striped and mottled crimson and yellow; the best of all crabs.
- Martha.** Beautiful bright yellow, shaded red.

Any variety, 5 to 7 feet, each, .50

Cherries

- Dyehouse.** Larger, better, and earlier than Richmond.
- Montmorency Ordinaire.** Beautiful, large, red, acid cherry, superior to Richmond in tree and fruit, and the best of the sour cherries.
- English Morello.** Medium size, dark red, nearly black, juicy, acid.

Any variety, 5 to 6 feet, each, .75

Pears

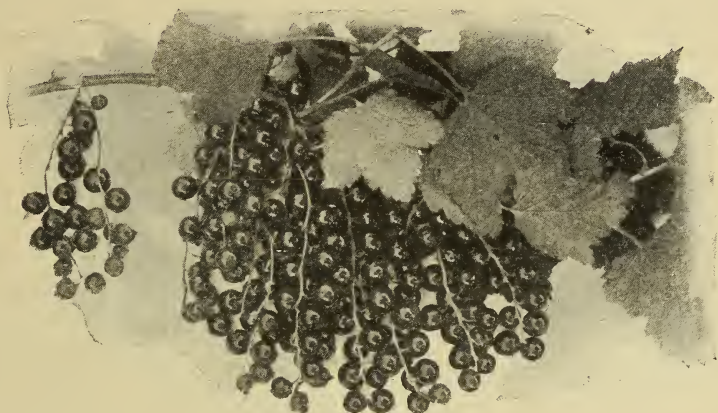
- Bartlett.** Large buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor; golden yellow.
- Flemish Beauty.** Pale yellow, with reddish brown cheek; sugary, rich, juicy.
- Seckel.** A small pear of yellowish brown color and very finest flavor.
- Kieffer.** Golden yellow, often tinted red on sun-exposed side; a great yielder.

Any variety, 5 to 7 feet, each, .50

Plums

- Wild Goose.** Bright red, very sweet and juicy.
- Bradshaw.** A remarkably good plum; very early, dark violet-red.
- Lombard.** Medium size, fine quality, violet-red.
- Green Cage.** Small, but good; greenish yellow.
- German Prune.** Large, oval, dark blue; juicy, rich, and fine.

Any variety, 5 to 6 feet, each, .50



WILDER CURRANT



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY



SMALL FRUITS

Until you have entered on the culture of berries and other small fruits, you have no idea of the joy and profit these bring to the amateur gardener. They are as easily grown as vegetables and on city and suburban lots should always be given preference over tree fruits.

We have prepared a booklet entitled, "Small Fruits for Home Garden and Orchard", containing directions for planting, pruning, cultivating and spraying all kinds of small fruits. It is free.

Blackberries

—**Rathbun.** Very large, good quality, jet black.

—**Mersereau.** A large jet black of fine quality.

Each, 10c; dozen, 1.00

Currants

—**White Grape.** Very large yellowish white of excellent quality.

—**Red Cross.** A deep red, sweet, and of high quality; large size, long clusters.

—**Perfection.** Beautiful bright red, rich and mild, with few seeds; great yielder.

—**Fay's Prolific.** Popular red; fruit large and handsome.

—**Wilder.** Large, brilliant red, of fine quality; great yielder over long period.

—**Black Naples.** A favorite for preserving.

Any variety, two year, each, 15c; dozen, 1 50 Three year, each, 20c; doz., 2.00

Gooseberries

—**Houghton.** Small to medium, sweet, tender, thin skinned red. A great bearer.

—**Chautauqua.** Yellowish white, sweet, rich, and of very good quality.

—**Pearl.** Light yellowish green of high quality. Is a little larger than Downing.

—**Downing.** Large, handsome, pale green, of good quality; a vigorous grower.

Any variety, two year, each, 20c; dozen, 2.00 Three year, each, 25c; hoz, 2.50

Grapes

—**Brighton.** Bunches large, dark red.

—**Diamond.** Greenish white, juicy, with few seeds.

—**Worden.** A black grape of the Concord type; larger and earlier.

—**Concord.** Blue-black; the most popular grape in America.

—**Niagara.** Both bunch and berries are large; greenish white.

Any variety, two year, each, 20c; dozen, 2.00

Raspberries

—**Cuthbert.** Deep rich crimson; very large, conical; hardy and prolific, and so firm they stand shipping long distances. Flavor sweet and rich.

—**Columbian.** Deep purplish red; sweet and highly flavored.

—**Cumberland.** The best black; very large, firm, and prolific.

Any variety, each, 7c; dozen, .75

Strawberries

—**Senator Dunlap.** The fruit is dark red with a glossy finish; meat is bright red all through and very juicy. One of the best.

—**Uncle Jim.** Very large and prolific midseason variety. Dark crimson.

—**Brandywine.** Large, roundish, conical berry of fine rich flavor. Color a deep bloodred to the center. Combines productiveness with size and beauty. Season medium to late. Moderately firm, a good canner.

Any variety, dozen, 20c; 100, 1.25



CUTHBERT RASPBERRY



CONCORD GRAPE



Spray Pumps

The matter of spraying is each year becoming of greater importance. It is no longer an open question whether spraying is profitable, but on the contrary, the overwhelming evidence of the last few years proves beyond doubt that planters cannot afford to neglect this method of protecting their crops and trees.

We have compiled a booklet on "Spraying and Spray Pumps", which tells when and how to spray and what material to use against the various insect pests and fungus diseases. Copies may be had without charge.

For successful spraying a first class equipment is necessary. In the machines offered on this page, every known method and every known improvement have been combined to make them the best of their kinds. Their efficiency and durability are the result of mechanical perfection, not accident.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 1. Consists of a solution tank holding about four gallons, made of galvanized steel or heavy sheet brass. A brass air pump is located inside the solution tank, protected from injury, and is provided with cam locking device which closes the filler opening air tight with a half turn of the wrist. To operate remove pump with a half turn, fill tank two-thirds full of solution, replace pump and with a few strokes compress air on solution; then direct spray. Fitted with clog proof nozzle and automatic shut-off.

—1B. Brass Tank, 8.50

—1D. Galvanized Tank, 5.50

—Extension Pipe. Brass, 2 ft., .60

—Two-Row Attachment. Brass. 1.50

—Brass Elbow. For reaching under side leaves or spraying at an angle. .30

PERFECTION. Capacity four gallons; built of galvanized steel or brass. Will handle whitewash, Bordeaux, etc. perfectly. Pump is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch seamless brass tubing. Top is fastened after the style of the best makes of fire extinguishers.

—Brass. 8.00

—Galvanized. 5.50

—Brass Extension. 60c.

EASY. Works on same principle as Perfection: has same shut-off nozzle; 1 gal.

—Brass. 3.25

—Galvanized. 2.25

IDEAL. Light, compact, and easy to operate. Tank holds 15 gallons, and is mounted so that the liquid will not slop or spill, and in a way that makes it easy to handle. The pump spreads across the top of the tank and is held firmly in place by a thumb nut. The valves are bronze balls, and are removable. A mechanical agitator keeps the liquid well stirred. Has the following equipment; 10 feet $\frac{3}{8}$ inch 6-ply Pressure Hose; 8 ft. Pipe Extension; 1 Brass Shut-off Cock; 1 Ideal Nozzle. Shipping weight, crated, 75 pounds. 18.00

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 37. Operates on both strokes of the plunger and throws a continuous and fine spray. Brass ball valve removable by simply unscrewing the cap. Syphon tube can be withdrawn for cleaning. Filler cap is easy to turn being reinforced with thumb levers. Two spray caps, one straight, the other for spraying at an angle, upward or downward. May be operated at any angle and will not tip over when filling.

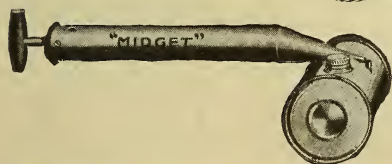
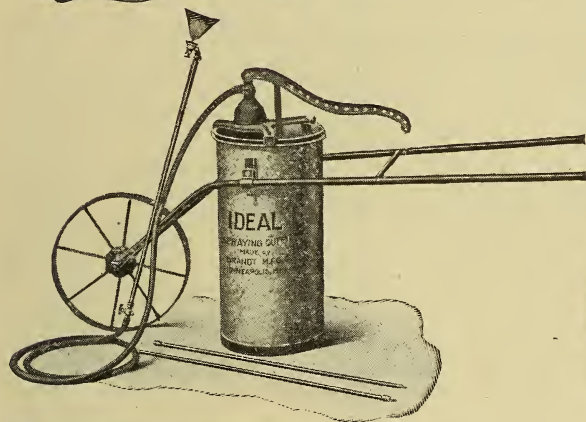
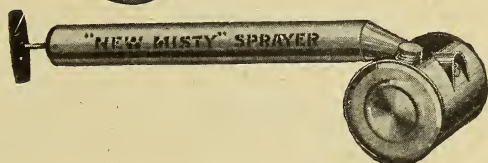
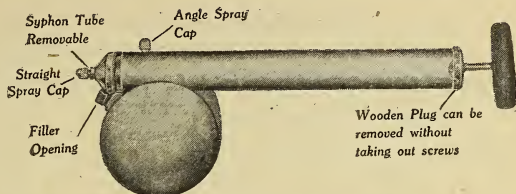
—37 B. 1 quart, galvanized reservoir. .90

—37 C. 1 quart, brass reservoir. 1.25

—37 E. 2 quart, brass reservoir. 1.65

MISTY. Made of heavy tin; lock seamed can; holds one quart. .50

MIDGET. A small sprayer, holds about one pint; made of heavy tin. .25



EXTENSION PIPE



PERFECTION



GARDEN TOOLS AND SUNDRIES

Prices do not include postage

Baskets—Wire Hanging. 8 inch 25c; 10 inch 30c; 12 inch 35c; 14 inch 40c.

—**Earthenware Hanging.** Saucer attached. 7 inch 20c; 8 inch 25c; 9 inch 30c.

Boxes—Illinois Self-Watering Flower. (Fig. 1) Neat, convenient, practical window box, made entirely of metal. Has reservoir in bottom, which will supply plants with moisture for ten days by means of sponges inserted in false bottom

—**Window Boxes.** 8 inches deep, 9½ in. wide, except No. 0, 6 in. deep, 6 in. wide.
No. 0, 16 in. long, 1.00 No. 1, 23 in. 1.60 No. 2, 25 in. 1.75 No. 3, 27 in. 1.90
No. 4, 29 in. long, 2.05 No. 5, 31 in. 2.20 No. 6, 33 in. 2.35 No. 7, 35 in. 2.50
No. 8, 37 in. long, 2.65 No. 9, 39 in. 2.80 No. 10, 41 in. 3.00

—**Porch Boxes.** 9 inches deep, 12 inches wide, made of heavier metal than above
No. 21, 37 in., 3.00 No. 22, 41 in. 3.40 No. 23, 45 in. 3.75 No. 24, 49 in. 4.00

—**Hanging Baskets.** 8 in. sq. 1.00 10 in. sq. 1.25 12 in. sq. 1.50 14 in. sq. 1.75

Dibber. (Fig. 2) For transplanting vegetable plants; steel point. Each 35c.

Duster—Slug Shot. (Fig. 3) Perforated bottom, holds half gallon. Each 35c.

—**Legget's Little Giant.** Dusts two rows at a time with any dry powder. Each 6.50

—**Legget's Champion.** A larger duster than the Little Giant. Each 8.50

Fertilizer—Excelsior Plant Food. Odorless; for house plants. Package 20c.

—**Japanese Palm Food.** For palms, ferns and other foliage plants. Package 20c.

—**Bone Meal.** One part to fifty parts soil; for lawns 3 to 5 pounds per 100 sq. ft.

5 lb 25c; 10 lb 50c; 25 lb 90c; 50 lb 1.60; 100 lb 2.75; 500 lb 12.50; 1000 lb 22.50

—**Sheep Manure.** Promotes rapid, steady growth; excellent for lawns; makes the richest and safest liquid manure. Apply 5 pounds per 100 square feet; in liquid form 1 pound to 5 gallons of water. 25 lb 75c; 100 lb 2.00; 500 lb 9.00; 1000 lb 16.00

Forks—Cruso. (Fig. 4) Malleable iron, length 9 inches. Each 10c.

—**Revenoc.** (Fig. 5) Cast steel, tinned; 10½ inches long, prongs 4½ in. Each 15c.

—**Gem.** (Fig. 7) Three 6 inch tines, made of high quality steel. Each 30c.

—**O. V. B. Spading.** (Fig. 22) Four tines, strap ferrule, very best grade. Each 90c

Grafting Wax. ¼ lb bar 15c, ½ lb bar 25c, 1 lb bar 40c.

Grass Hooks. (Fig. 6) Forged tool steel carefully tempered. Each 40c.

Hoes—Onion and Nursery. (Fig. 9) Cast steel blade, 7½ inches wide. Each 75c.

—**Warren.** (Fig. 8) Best garden hoe made; 7½ inch blade, cast steel. Each 85c.

Insecticides and Fungicides. Liquid insecticides cannot be sent by mail.

—**Arsenate of Lead.** Dry powdered. 1½ lb to 50 gallons. ¼ lb 25c, 1 lb 45c, 5 lb 2.00

—**Bordeaux Mixture.** Dry powdered, 1 lb 30c, 5 lb 1.25 In pulp, per quart 40c.

—**Kerosene Emulsion.** Quart 40c, gallon 1.00 —**Lime-Sulfur.** Quart 30c, gal. 75c

—**Nikoteen.** Highly recommended; 30 per cent. 1½ ounce bottle 40c, 1 lb 1.50

—**Slug Shot.** 1 lb carton 15c; 5 lb package 40c, 10 lb lots 70c, 100 lb lots 6.00

—**Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.** 3 ounce package 10c, ¼ lb package 20c, 10 lb package 3.00

Knives—Asparagus. (Fig. 13) Each 35c.

Labels—Tree. 3½ inch, copper wired, per 100 25c, per 1000 1.50

—**Pot.** (Fig. 10) Prices are per 100 and per 1000. 4 inch 15c—80c; 5 in. 20c—1.00
6 inch 25c—1.50; 8 inch 35c—2.00; 10 inch 65c—4.00; 12 inch 1.00—8.00

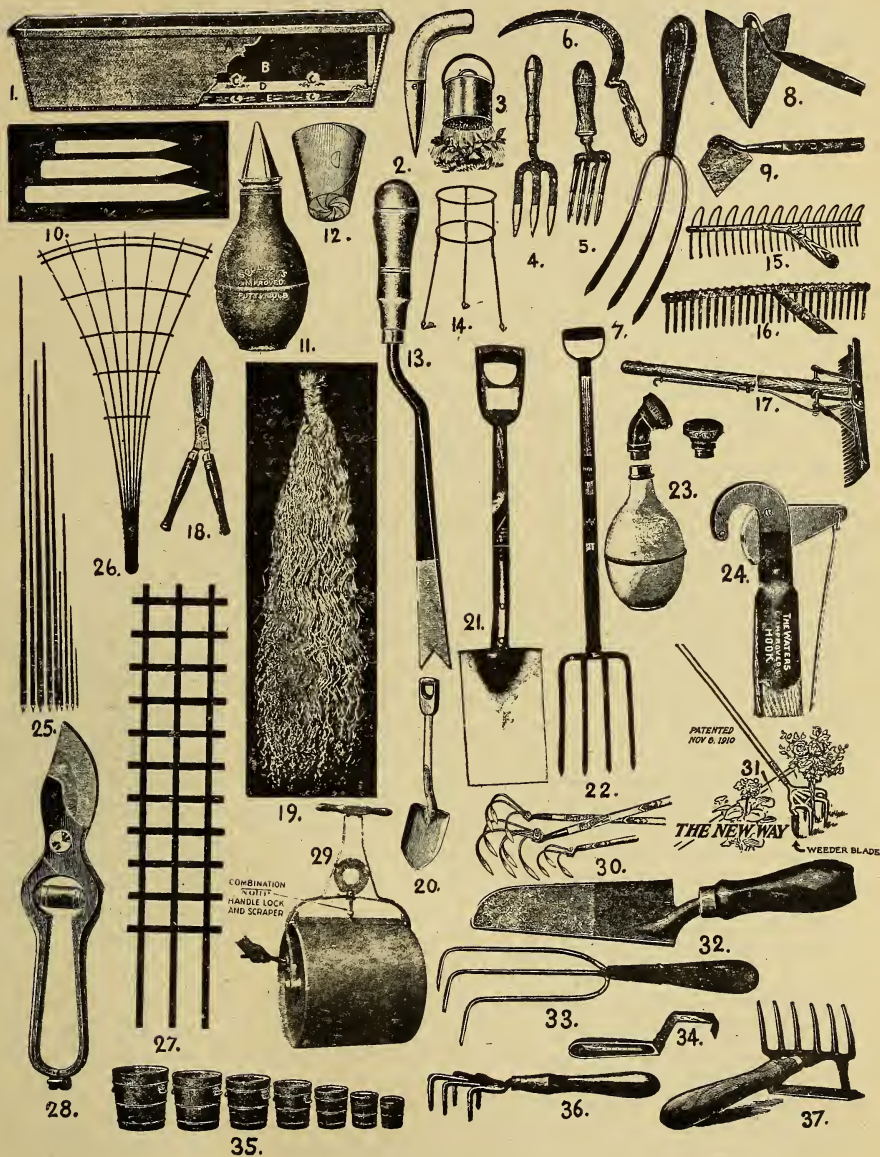
Match Sticks. For staking small plants; painted green; 18 inch, per 100 50c.

Moss—Sphagnum. Select clean stock. Per bale 1.25



W. E. DALLWIG

34-Juneau Ave. MILWAUKEE





GARDEN TOOLS AND SUNDRIES

- Peony Supports.** (Fig. 14) Made of heavy galvanized iron. Each 25c; doz. 2.50
- Putty Bulb.** (Fig. 11) For applying liquid putty and Mastica. Each 1.00
- Raffia.** (Fig. 19) Best tying material; finest florists' grade. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c, 1 lb 40c.
- Rakes—Steel Bow Garden.** 14 teeth. Each 50c.
- Lawn.** (Fig. 15) 24 teeth tinned; reversible head. Each 45c.
- Ole Olson.** (Fig. 16) Seasoned, straight grained hardwood, oil finished. 50c.
- Gem Dandelion.** (Fig. 17) The fine blade-like teeth of sheet steel lie flat on the ground and cut the dandelion buds and blossoms off clean; cannot tear the sod. Self-cleaning; stripper operated by wire on handle. 16 inch, for dandelions only, 1.50 24 inch, with sheet metal back for leaves, 2.00
- Rollers—Dunham WaterWeight Lawn.** (Fig. 29) Weight can be regulated to exactly suit a soft lawn, firm turf, or driveway and tennis court. Can be quickly filled with the garden hose; the axle turns in hardened steel roller bearings. Style WB with "No-Tip" handle lock and scraper: No. 5, weight empty 85lbs, filled with water 300 lbs., 13.00 No. 7, empty 110 lbs., filled 500 lbs., 17.00
- Pots.** Clay and paper; (Fig. 12) all sizes from 2 inch up; write for prices.
- Shears—German Pruning.** (Fig. 28) $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1.10; $6\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1.25; $7\frac{1}{4}$ inch 1.35; $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. 1.50; $9\frac{1}{4}$ inch Pexto 1.50; California Pruning, 9 inch 65c.
- Hedge.** (Fig. 18) Notched near rivet to cut small branches; 9 inch. Each 1.75
- Shovels.** (Fig. 20) Solid steel, D handle, round point. Each 75c.
- Spades.** (Fig. 21) Solid steel, D handle, socket strap, $7\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 inches. Each 85c.
- Sprinkler—Scollay's Rubber.** (Fig. 23) Large size, each 1.00
- Stakes—Cane.** 6 to 8 feet, dozen 25c, 50 for 60c, 100 for 1.00; 8 to 10 feet, extra heavy, dozen 40c, 25 for 70c, 50 for 1.00, 100 for 1.75
- Japanese Green Bamboo.** $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, dozen 20c, 25 for 35c, 50 for 50c, 100 for 85c. 3 feet, dozen 25c, 25 40c, 50 60c, 100 1.00 4 ft., doz. 30c, 25 50c, 50 75c, 100 1.25
- Square Green Painted Wood Stakes.** (Fig. 25) 3 feet, dozen 85c, per 100 6.00; 4 feet, per dozen 1.00, per 100 7.50; 5 feet, per dozen 1.15, per 100 9.00
- Tomato Supports.** (Fig. 14) Made of heavy galvanized iron. Each 25c, doz. 2.50
- Tree Pruner.** (Fig. 24) Length pole, 6 ft., 75c; 8 ft., 90c; 10 ft., 1.00; 12 ft., 1.10
- Trellis.** Made entirely of wood and rattan, will not burn vines as where metal is used; painted dark green. Fan, (Fig. 26) 6 feet high, 38 inches wide at top, each 1.25 Lattice, [Fig. 27] 6 feet high, 18 inches wide, each 1.25
- Trowels—O. V. B.** Highly tempered carbon steel, hand forged, 6 in. blade, 50c.
- Cruso.** 6 inch, one-piece steel blade, steel ferrule. Each 15c.
- Transplanting.** Blade narrow and deeply curved, use as trowel or dibber, 20c
- Tubs.** [Fig. 35] Measurement given is inside top diameter; all sizes from 10 in. up fitted with stamped steel handles. 10 inch 60c, 11 inch 75c, 12 in. 90c, 13 in. 1.10, 14 inch 1.25, 16 inch 1.50, 18 inch 2.00
- Turf Edger—American.** Each 65c. —**Mehler.** Each 1.00
- Weeders—Combination.** [Fig. 37] Each 25c. —**Excelsior.** [Fig. 36] Each 10c.
- Eureka.** [Fig. 33] Three prong, each 35c; long handled Eureka, 2 foot, 50c.
- Lang's.** Fig. 34. Each 20c.
- Mehler's Handy Gardener.** Fig. 31. Hoe, rake, weeder and cultivator. Ea. 75c
- Norcross.** Fig. 30. 5 prong, 4 foot handle 75c; 3 prong, 4 foot handle 50c.
- Pull-Easy.** Garden cultivator adjustable from 7 to 18 inches. Each 1.25

ORDER FORM

Date _____

1917

TO W. E. DALLWIG

34 Juneau Avenue

MILWAUKEE

Please forward the following order

TO

ADDRESS

Quantity	Variety	Price
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